



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Former President Creates New Party, Seeks Presidency

BR1605132194 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 14-15 May 94 p 5

[Report by Rik de Gendt: "Former Dictator Bagaza Back in Burundian Politics"]

[Excerpt] Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who ruled Burundi with an iron hand from 1976 to 1987, announced the founding meeting of a new political party. There are fears that PARENA (Party for National Reconstruction) [Parti pour la Reconstruction Nationale] will become a sanctuary for all extremist and discontented Tutsis. The party aims to get involved in the fight to succeed President Cyprien Ntaryamira, who died in a plane crash, and that could well turn out to be dynamite. Moreover, he will take an anti-Belgian stance. [passage omitted]

Chad

Government, Unions To Discuss Possible Suspension of Strike

AB1605125394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 16 May 94

[Excerpt] The Chadian Government and the Federation of Chadian Trade Unions [UST] are to meet again this afternoon. According to our correspondent Rene Bila Yombiri, their main concern will be the suspension of the general strike.

[Begin Yombiri recording] The social pact, which is the cause of the general strike, has still not been signed, with the main bone of contention being the preconditions. The UST, which launched the strike, has demanded the pullout of ghost labor unions from the negotiations, the withdrawal of security forces from the Labor Exchange—headquarters of the country's two labor federations—and, especially, the abrogation of a decree controlling strikes in Chad, which was enacted at a cabinet meeting in view of the current strike. The government has refused to abrogate the decree so the UST has called for its suspension pending the establishment of the administrative court, which alone is entitled to abrogate or maintain the decree. If the decree is suspended, the UST promises to suspend the general strike for two weeks in order to examine and sign the social pact. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Government Prepared To Send Soldiers to Rwanda

AB1605220194 Paris AFP in French 1628 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 May (AFP)—Congo is ready to put more than 100 soldiers at the disposal of the United Nations for the formation of a new international peacekeeping force in Rwanda, a senior official of the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brazzaville stated today. "It will be a company of 120 to 125 soldiers, all volunteers, who will be put at the disposal of the organization to be part of the peacekeeping force in Rwanda," said this senior official who preferred not to be named. The Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a request from the organization and the request is expected to be given a "favorable response," he stated.

Last week, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, proposed to increase to 5,500 the number of blue helmets in Rwanda for an essentially humanitarian mission. The strength of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] was reduced from 2,500 to 400 men when the massacres began in that country following the death of the Rwandan and Burundian presidents on 6 April. Twenty-five Congolese were in the UNAMIR.

Equatorial Guinea

Opposition Calls For Roundtable Talks Before Elections

AB1605174194 Paris AFP in French 1129 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Libreville, 16 May (AFP)—The Union for Democracy and Social Development of Equatorial Guinea [UDDS], a Libreville-based opposition party which is not recognized by the government, has urged the Equatorial Guinean Government to hold roundtable talks with all the opposition parties before new elections are held.

In a communique sent to AFP in Libreville today, the UDDS stressed that issues to be discussed at the talks should include the formulation of laws on the press, unions, associations, the establishment of a human rights charter, as well as the access of all parties to state media.

The UDDS says it is "ready to negotiate directly and unconditionally" with President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo or his representatives "in order to end the country's sociopolitical crisis."

Municipal elections are scheduled to be held by the end of the year. To this end, a delegation led by a senior civil servant in charge of elections at the Spanish Interior Ministry, Miguel Angel Abat, recently visited Malabo to

assist the authorities with electoral code reforms and electoral census, reliable sources in Libreville have disclosed.

Gabon

President Bongo Receives Congolese Delegation

AB1705102094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The head of state held discussions with a Congolese delegation late yesterday morning. The delegation was led by Mr. Ndao, who delivered a message from Congolese President Pascal Lissouba to his counterpart, Omar Bongo.

Rwanda

RPF Shoots at Convoy Carrying Former French Official

Official Comments

LD1605123094 Paris Radio France International in French 1100 GMT 16 May 94

[Excerpts] UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] has protested at shots fired by the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] at former French minister for humanitarian affairs Bernard Kouchner and the convoy bringing him back from a meeting with officials from the other side. [passage omitted]

Bernard Kouchner is in Kigali. That is where Christophe Boisbouvier contacted him:

[Begin recording] [Kouchner] There are refugees everywhere: Some are hidden, some are out in the open, and they are in a very difficult and dangerous position. There are 2 million refugees in the country, between 1 and 2 million, and there are some who are in particular danger in Kigali.

Do I have any hope? If I didn't have any hope I wouldn't be going on, but nothing has yet been achieved. Let me remind you that, in cooperation with the United Nations, with the UN forces led by General Dallaire, we want to open the humanitarian corridors that they themselves tried to open long ago, and to protect those in danger, especially inside the town.

[Boisbouvier] Do you hope to be able to get the refugees out of the town to the airport, in particular the ones in the Hotel des Mille Collines, the Amahoro stadium, and the church of the Holy Family?

[Kouchner] We hope to start a symbolic evacuation that will make it possible to open up these corridors and to continue their protection by the UN forces. [end recording]

RPF Explains Incident

EA1605155594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] A convoy of government Army vehicles and of some cars belonging to UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] from Gitarama which was heading for Kigali, recently found itself within shooting range of the Rwanda Patriotic Army [RPA]. However, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] would like to state the following: Since a section of the Kigali-Gitarama road fell under the control of the RPA, the latter swiftly informed UNAMIR about it. Second, the convoy that was scared off by shots fired by the RPA included vehicles belonging to the Rwanda Government Army and to UNAMIR. Let us also recall that the same government Army has confiscated several UNAMIR cars, using them at its own discretion. This is witnessed by the fact that the blue berets' vehicles were recovered [words indistinct] in the hands of the RPA. In addition, UNAMIR has in fact reported the confiscation of vehicles by the government (?Army) to the RPF. [passage indistinct]

UN Official Comments

AB1605194294 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 16 May 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 16 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels sealed the road from the embattled capital Kigali to Gitarama, where the government fled last month as ethnic carnage engulfed the country, a UN official said Monday [16 May].

The army denied that their foes had seized control of a stretch of the road from Kigali to Gitarama, 40 kilometres (25 miles) to the southwest. But Abdul Kabia, executive director of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, said the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) had cut the road as they tightened their grip on Kigali, which they have sealed off on three sides. Kabia said government forces now controlled only the western part of Kigali and the rebels were trying to sever their supply lines.

The RPF, dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe that has borne the brunt of six weeks of bloodletting in which 200,000 people have been butchered, claimed responsibility Monday for shooting at an army-escorted convoy carrying former French humanitarian minister Bernard Kouchner on a mercy mission. [passage omitted covered in referent items]

Kouchner left Rwanda on Monday after spending five days trying to persuade both sides to allow civilians trapped in the capital and still being massacred by death squads to leave via "humanitarian safe corridors" which he wants the army and rebels to keep free from fighting.

Kouchner was still trying to secure an agreement to begin evacuating civilians Monday, but UN sources said his mission could still produce results.

Sporadic firefights broke out in different areas of Kigali on Monday as rain lashed the surrounding hills, once green with banana trees but now brown and barren, stripped by hungry displaced people. It was a relatively quiet day after 10 days of fierce artillery duels, said UN spokesman Mactar Gueye, who was slightly hurt when bullet fragments struck his face during the attack on Kouchner's convoy. "Everyone's waiting," Gueye said.

The UN has protested to the rebels over the shooting, and has also complained to the army over its failure "to ensure the security" of Kouchner.

The UN Security Council is preparing to approve Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's call for the UN force in Rwanda to be increased to 5,500, according to reports from New York. [passage omitted]

French officials said several African countries including Tanzania, Ghana and Nigeria were willing to contribute troops to a strengthened UN force.

Eleven UN peacekeepers have been killed in the past six weeks in Rwanda, 10 of them Belgian soldiers allegedly murdered by the presidential guard.

Most of the 200,000 Rwandans butchered with machetes or clubbed to death with wooden stakes were Tutsis or opposition supporters from the majority Hutu tribe.

Opposition Groups Create Coordination Committee in Belgium

BR1605121794 Brussels DE MORGEN in Dutch
14-15 May 94 p 10

[Article signed GVL: "Twagiramungu: 'The RPF Is Respecting Arusha'—Rwandan Opposition Parties Want To Cooperate With the Rebels"]

[Excerpts] Four Rwandan opposition parties (namely the MDR [Republican Democratic Movement], the PSD [Democratic Socialist Party], the PL [Liberal Party], and the PDC [Christian Democratic Party]) have set up a Coordination Committee of the Democratic Forces of Change (CCFDC) [Comite de Coordination des Forces Democratiques de Changement] in Brussels intended as

a counterbalance to the interim government, which is now putting itself forward as the legal representation, but which according to the CCFDC is largely responsible for the slaughter. [passage omitted].

Twagiramungu

The CCFDC is headed by the MDR's Faustin Twagiramungu, who, according to the Arusha peace agreements, should have led the transition government (which was to include the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]). However, partly due to the delaying tactics of Habyarimana, the transition government never came into being, although today it constitutes the only legal basis in Rwanda. Yesterday [13 May], Twagiramungu, who himself barely escaped death and was smuggled out of Kigali by the Blue Helmets, presented the viewpoints of the CCFDC. He left no doubt that the interim government, and more specifically the MRND [National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development] and the CDR [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic] are responsible for the slaughter of the Tutsi minority and of political opponents carried out by "the Presidential Guard, the army, the gendarmerie, and the Interahamwe [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic militia]."

Among other things, the CCFDC is demanding that the Presidential Guard be disbanded and that the group of extremist army officers be arrested. It is calling for those officers and noncommissioned officers who are not directly involved in the slaughter to "come to the aid of the people and eliminate the criminals."

According to Twagiramungu, the interim government has no legitimacy. Not only does its composition violate the Arusha agreement, but according to Twagiramungu, "it does not even comply with the 1991 constitution. The current 'president' has not sworn any oath before Parliament, and the parties have never approved their members' participation in government." It is precisely that constitution, which dates from before Arusha, which the interim government is referring to as its legal basis.

Patriotic Front

Twagiramungu's rejection of the interim government contrasted sharply with his support for the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which according to him "is respecting the Arusha agreements" and "was acting in self-defense" when it resorted to arms again. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Former Dergue Officials Show No 'Repentance' for Actions

EA1705090894 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, two officials of the former regime, now in custody following deportation from Djibouti, showed no repentance for the atrocities they had committed during the reign of terror. In an interview with the organ of the Amhara Nation's Democratic Movement, Major Melaku Tefera and Maj. Begashaw Atalay said they had nothing to speak with regret about as everything they had done under the leadership of the revolution enjoyed the full support of the populace.

Maj. Begashaw said on his part he was committed to fight to the last drop of his blood for the success of the revolution that provided full answers to what he described as the pertinent questions of the day. He expressed satisfaction over what he described as efforts of the private press to reflect the objective realities in the country. He said journalists of the private press have to keep on reflecting what he termed as realities, despite pressures under which he said they perform their journalistic duties.

Asked whether their rights were voiced by prison officials, they said they had no complaints and thanked the authorities for cooperation with their families who, they said, often came to see them in detention.

Kenya

Minister Comments on Resumption of IGADD Talks

EA1605191894 Nairobi KNA in English 1741 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, 16 May (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Stephen K. Musyoka, today said that the second session of the formal discussions on the Intergovernmental Authority

on Drought and Development [IGADD] peace initiative on southern Sudan have been rescheduled for tomorrow, 17th May 1994, and not today as anticipated. In a signed statement issued this evening, Mr. Musyoka said: "The standing committee of IGADD foreign affairs ministers met on Monday, 16th May 1994 for the second negotiation session of the Sudan peace talks. The ministers held consultations concerning the procedures on the conduct of the negotiations, whose agenda was agreed on 23rd March 1994.

The Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army [SPLM/A]-United delegations are already in Nairobi for the talks. However, the SPLM/A faction could not arrive as was anticipated due to logistical problems. For this reason, the formal discussions have been rescheduled to begin on Tuesday, 17th May, 1994, instead of today, as earlier agreed."

Somalia

Aidid Faction Denies Shooting Nepalese Soldiers

EA1605193294 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] A Somali National Alliance [SNA] spokesman has described the report broadcast by the BBC Somali service at 1730 saying two Somali clans fought in the vicinity of Mogadishu airport as baseless lies and intended to stir up instability. He added that on 17 May [as heard] 1994 at about 1300 fire was exchanged between UN Operation in Somalia forces from Nepal and armed gangs who were stealing the vehicles these forces were using around the airport. Since then the SNA has been busy investigating the incident and extent of the damage.

In conclusion, the spokesman clearly said that the alliance has no connection with that incident and was very sorry about the deaths of the three Nepalese soldiers confirmed so far. He said he was sending condolence messages to the relations, families, and the Government of Nepal who lost their soldiers.

Mandela Meets Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary

LD1405082094 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab
Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] President of South Africa Nelson Mandela received the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation in Umtata town in Transkei province, Mandela's birth place, yesterday at noon.

During this meeting, President Mandela conveyed his greetings and gratitude to the leader of the revolution. He expressed the ANC's [African National Congress] appreciation for the support rendered by the Great Jamahiriyyah to the people of South Africa.

President Mandela affirmed his country's determination to establish strong political relations with the Great Jamahiriyyah and to open the way for cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Defense Minister Meets With Defense Forces Chiefs

MB1405063194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2230
GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 13 SAPA—Defence Minister Joe Modise held lengthy discussions with SA National Defence Force [SANDF] head Gen Georg Meiring and Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] chief executive Tieman de Waal on Friday.

A statement from the Defence Ministry said Mr Modise lauded the role played by the SANDF at President Nelson Mandela's inauguration and thanked permanent and part-time forces who reported for duty during the elections.

Safety, Security Minister Stresses Security, Law, Order

MB1605151094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The minister of safety and security, Mr. Sydney Mufamadi, and his deputy, Mr. Joe Matthews, say stability in the country is among their priorities as social development will depend on personal security and law and order to attract foreign investment. The two men were addressing a news conference in Pretoria after talks with the commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe. Mr. Mufamadi and Mr. Matthews are to hold talks later this week with all police generals and former homeland police commanders.

Labor Minister: Department Not Extension of Trade Union

MB1505133994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(Business Times Supplement) in English 15 May 94 p 3

[By Kevin Davie]

[Text] Labour Minister Tito Mboweni says his department is not an extension of the trade-union movement. He has begun a two-week series of meetings with unions, forums and business to acquaint himself with the most pressing labour issues. He then intends briefing the Cabinet on the programme of action for this year.

Ad-hoc planning must be avoided, he says. "We must try to prevent a situation of firefighting."

Mr. Mboweni, sworn in on Wednesday, had met COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] leaders before an interview with BUSINESS TIMES on Thursday. A meeting with outgoing Manpower Director-General Joel Fourie was planned for Friday.

"I expect he'll show me to my office, where the telephone is, where to make tea ...," says Mr. Mboweni, asking that he be called Tito, not minister.

He says personnel of the Department of Manpower, which has been renamed the Department of Labour, are not representative of SA [South African] society. A programme of training, re-training and affirmative action will begin.

Mr. Mboweni was due to meet David Brink of Business SA and Anglo American's Bobby Godsell, as well as representatives of the National Economic Forum, the Chamber of Mines, Seifsa [Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa], NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] and Fedsal [Federation of Salaried Staff Associations].

The ANC has identified a four-point mission statement to guide its approach to the labour market. Economic and human development and social justice will be promoted through support for collective bargaining, development of fair labour standards and practices, human resource development and the facilitation of tripartite relations among social partners at national industrial levels.

Mr. Mboweni says labour-based public works projects, as outlined in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) may be housed in the Department of Labour.

One of six cabinet ministers in their 30s, Mr. Mboweni sees a period ahead of acclimatisation in which Cabinet procedures, rules and protocols will be learned. He was told he had been chosen for the labour job after the ANC's national working committee meeting last Wednesday.

Ministries will have to help implement the RDP. Mr. Mboweni's job will be to ensure jobs are created, that a descent, living wage is paid and that workers have safe conditions.

The Department of Labour intends developing existing forums and wants more professional and efficient delivery of services, such as skills training. Mr. Mboweni

says policy will be less about spending more money and more about using more efficient systems.

Another challenge is to extend basic rights of workers to farm labourers.

Leslie Maasdorp, who has been co-ordinating labour market policy for the ANC, sat in on the interview. He says close to 6-million people are outside the formal system. Formal representation of the unemployed in the process is difficult, but the ANC wants it to be as broad as possible.

Mr. Maasdorp says past economic policies distorted the labour market. Freeing the market will not in itself redress the situation. "But we're not arguing for extensive regulation."

Government's role will be to protect the vulnerable while supporting negotiated settlements.

Mr. Mboweni says "job creation must be seen in the context of a stable and growing economy. Sustainability is very important."

Western Cape University Rector To Head Mandela's Office

MB1405054494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2201 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 13 SAPA—University of the Western Cape [UWC] Rector Professor Jakes Gerwel will leave the university next Tuesday to become director-general in the office of President Nelson Mandela.

UWC spokesman Stan Ridge said the Senate and University Council had met to approve Prof Gerwel's transfer to the president's office. Vice-Rector Prof Jaap Durand, who was due to retire in June, has been appointed acting rector until the end of this year.

Historian Prof Colin Bundy becomes acting vice-rector and deputy vice-chancellor for the same period.

Prof Ridge said Prof Gerwel, who was due to leave the rectorate to take up a research position at UWC in 1996, had been personally approached by Mr Mandela to head his office.

Winnie Mandela, Holomisa Absent From Swearing In

MB1305173794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 13 SAPA—Five deputy ministers who missed Wednesday afternoon's swearing in of the cabinet were sworn in at the Union Buildings by Transvaal Judge President Fritz Eloff on Friday [13 May] afternoon. However, deputy ministers Winnie Mandela (arts, culture, science and technology) and Bantu Holomisa (environment affairs) were not present.

First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki explained that Mrs Mandela was attending an urgent meeting with the royal family in Pondoland and Mr Holomisa was involved in the handover of the Transkei administration to the Eastern Cape provincial government. They will be sworn in at a later stage.

The five deputies sworn in were: the African National Congress' Mohammed Valli Moosa (provincial affairs and constitutional development), Penuell Maduna (home affairs), Alec Erwin (finance), Ms Sankie Nkondo (welfare) and Ms Thoko Msane (agriculture).

Mr Mbeki also announced that University of the Western Cape Rector Jakes Gerwel had been appointed director general of the office of the president.

And former Rivonia treason trialist Ahmed Kathrada, who President Nelson Mandela originally named as a cabinet minister but then dropped him from the final cabinet list, will fill "a senior political position in the office of the president".

Five other deputy ministers were sworn in on Wednesday.

Education Groups on Relationship With New Minister

MB1305193494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] The National Education Coordinating Committee, NECC, SADTU [South African Democratic Teachers' Union], COSAS [Congress of South African Students] and Sasco [South African Students Congress] say they are looking forward to a constructive and mutually beneficial relationship with the new education ministry. The organizations said in a statement in Johannesburg that the time had arrived for them to recommit themselves to education. They undertook to keep the disruption of education to a minimum this year. The NECC general secretary Mr. (Sipho Tjelle) said apartheid education could not be phased out overnight.

Cabinet Appointments, 'Juggling' Assessed

MB1405091994 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 13-19 May 94 pp 2,3

[By Farouk Chothia, Stephen Laufer, Chris Louw and Paul Stober]

[Text] Unmistakably bearing Nelson Mandela's personal stamp, the national unity cabinet announced this week emerged after days of juggling during which the president was forced to keep his eye on a number of balls tossed to him by the coalition parties.

Perhaps most influential among the juggler's assistants was Mandela's own organisation, with the ANC's highest body, the National Working Committee [NWC], insisting on retaining control over several key portfolios

despite massive pressure from the National Party and Inkatha for him to relinquish them.

Among the cabinet positions the ANC was determined to hang on to were those related to security, including the defence, police, and justice ministries, and land, key to the party's reconstruction development programme.

ANC members have also been named as deputies in key ministries the party relinquished to their coalition partners. Said one cabinet insider: "We have a watchman in any ministry with relevance to the future." "Watchmen" include trade union heavyweight Alec Erwin as deputy finance minister to the Nat's [National Party, NP] Derek Keys, ANC legal advisor Penuell Maduna as deputy to Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Valli Moosa at Provincial Affairs under Roelf Meyer, which will be key in the development of the federal system, and Thoko Msane at Agriculture, which is headed by the Nat's Kraai van Niekerk.

The ANC can expect to install a second level of "watchmen" when the directors general are appointed. These could include Cheryl Carolus at welfare, and John Samuel at education. Lawyer Nicholas "Fink" Haysom was reportedly offered the top South African Police position, but turned it down in favour of a counsellor's post in the President's office.

The appointments of Winnie Mandela and Bantu Hlonisa as deputies in the education and environment ministries respectively relates directly to their standing in the ANC. Mandela appears to have found it impossible to ignore their popular followings. Buthelezi's appointment to the Home Affairs ministry—formerly Interior—was criticised by Inkatha spokesman Ziba Jiyane as "the only substantial ministry we got". He said Buthelezi "was very hesitant right up to the last moment", but had told colleagues they could take cabinet positions if they wanted to.

Buthelezi had argued in Inkatha for an opposition role, saying the ANC would use the cabinet as a "rubber stamp" for its own policies, "messing up the country" and then holding everyone responsible. But the opposite view that it was "important to have a foothold in decision making on things that affect people on the ground" prevailed, said Jiyane.

Although the Home Affairs Ministry is regarded as a very senior portfolio and Buthelezi's appointment is a clear sign that Mandela intends to continue with his policy of national reconciliation, ANC insiders insisted the Inkatha chief would not be allowed to run future elections. Although this function has traditionally resided within the Interior Ministry, several senior sources said a permanent independent electoral commission would be established.

The NP argued strongly for the defence, correctional services, justice, and police portfolios, saying the appointment of one or more senior Nats who enjoyed the trust of the security forces would smooth the transition.

But the ANC's top committee was unwilling to relinquish the ministries, arguing that the NP's human rights record made it impossible to give them the justice portfolio.

Similarly, reservations surfaced on the Nats' willingness to root out the "third force" inside the security forces. "They want the security forces to know right away who is boss," said one Nat source.

Added to the equation was the ANC's intention of leaving General Johan van der Merwe in charge of the police and General George Meiring at the head of the military for the time being. They are seen as powerful leadership figures, particularly for white members of the security forces who need to be led gently to integration and transformation.

Balance required ANC people to head these ministries as long as the old guard stayed in uniform, argued the NWC.

While Sydney Mufamadi's appointment to head the law and order ministry—renamed "safety and security"—was almost universally welcomed within the SAP [South African Police] and the ANC, former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—spear of the nation, ANC military wing] commander Joe Modise's nomination to the defence portfolio was more controversial.

Senior SANDF [South African National Defense Force] officers made their preference for Modise clear, but ANC members have criticised his endorsement of the generals' demands for an end to defence cuts. He has also not fully lived down criticism of his failure to prevent human rights abuses in MK camps in Angola in the 1980s.

But Modise enjoys the loyalty of the MK hierarchy, many of whom can expect to take senior uniformed and defence ministry positions in the near future.

His conduct of the integration negotiations and TEC [Transitional Executive Council] defence subcouncil have been positively received.

The appointment of Inkatha's Joe Matthews as deputy minister of safety and security is both a concession to Buthelezi and a calculated strategy by Mandela, who is keen to show the kwaZulu Police that their long-term interests are best served by integration into South Africa's future security establishment. A former ANC member, Matthews is seen as intelligent and flexible, and ANC security experts believe it will be possible to establish a good working relationship with him.

The ANC's insistence on retaining the main security portfolios—correctional services ultimately went to Inkatha's Sipho Mzimela—cost constitutional affairs expert Kader Asmal a key position as provincial affairs minister. The portfolio, vital to shaping the federal relationship between central and regional government, went to the NP's Roelf Meyer in return for Nat acquiescence on the security ministries.

The land portfolio was almost lost to the ANC when the NP insisted on heading the agriculture ministry, which has traditionally included land matters.

Mandela was reportedly preparing to withdraw his nomination of Derek Hanekom last Friday when the NWC stepped in. Saying the ANC was the only party with a coherent policy on land, and pointing to its central importance for the party's reconstruction and development programme, several NWC members insisted on splitting land and agriculture.

Hanekom's nomination to the portfolio was also contentious, with some arguing that a ministry responsible for the emotive issues of resettlement, land redistribution and compensation should go to a black. Former ANC Women's League general secretary Baleka Kgositsile as mentioned as a possible minister.

Although regarded as a political heavyweight, Kgositsile was felt to lack experience in land issues. Hanekom, whose expertise and struggle credentials are unquestioned, was championed by several NWC members. "Competence won out over political correctness," said one participant.

Inkatha is understood to have had its eye on at least one senior security position as well as health and housing. The two departments are key to improving basic living conditions, and represent areas in which there is potentially much political hay to be made in the runup to the 1999 election.

Recognising their importance, Mandela stuck to his original choices of Joe Slovo for housing and Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma for Health.

SACP Strength in Parliament Examined

*MB1505151094 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
15 May 94 p 2*

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[Text] From banned organization to one of the biggest political parties in Parliament. The South African Communist Party [SACP] reached the end of the road when between 40-50 of its members were sworn in as MP's. In addition to this, three communists were appointed to cabinet with two former members also represented in government structures. The SACP is now one of the strongest parties in Parliament with only the ANC, with between 191-201 MP's, and the NP [National Party] with 82 MP's, better represented.

Poor Threat

However, the SACP has delivered a poorer performance than expected with its three cabinet members and only one out of 12 deputy ministers. The communists in the cabinet are Mr. Joe Slovo, minister of housing, Sydney Mufamadi, minister of safety and security, and Jeff Radebe, minister of public works. Among the deputy

ministers is Mr. Alec Erwin, the deputy finance minister, a card-carrying member of the SACP.

Effectiveness

This information was confirmed this week by an SACP spokesman, Mr. Jeremy Cronin, but Mr. Cronin says that the SACP does not look at "red hats" in parliament and in cabinet, but rather at the effectiveness of the appointments. Overlapping alliances are a noteworthy characteristic of the 252 MP's of the ANC alliance who took their places this week as parliamentarians of South Africa's new majority party. Although all of them swear allegiance to the ANC, some communists and others are members of both COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SACP. Mr. Erwin is one of these—officially a COSATU candidate but also a member of the SACP. The SACP, unlike COSATU, did not have a separate list of candidates where it is clearly stated that a specific parliamentarian belongs to the party. According to Mr. Cronin, by this weekend the SACP head office did not yet have a complete list of SACP members elected to Parliament. The SACP, however, is prepared to make such a list, of communists represented in Parliament, available at a later stage.

Jay Naidoo

It is significant that COSATU, with its reported 1.3 million members and representative of 14 trade unions, performed poorer than the SACP, concerning the election of members to Parliament as well as with appointments to the cabinet. The SACP apparently only has 60,000 registered members. Against the SACP's 40-50 parliamentarians, COSATU could only get 21 of its members into Parliament, and its former Secretary General, Mr. Jay Naidoo, the only cabinet minister. Mr. Naidoo, minister without portfolio, was appointed to oversee the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Program. Other known COSATU members elected to Parliament are: Mr. Phillip Dexter (apparently also a communist) of the trade union for health workers, National Education Health and Allied Workers Union; Moses Mayekiso of the South African National Civic Organization (SANCO), also a member of the SACP; and Randall van den Heever, teachers' union leader. Although only three communists are serving on the cabinet, the minister of transport, Mr. Mac Maharaj, is a former member. One of the executive deputy presidents, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, was a member of the SACP but resigned from the party a long time ago. Opponents of the SACP have alleged that this was for "strategic reasons."

ZUMA's

Another cabinet member with communist links is Mrs. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, minister of health. Her husband, Mr. Jacob Zuma, leader of the ANC in Natal and member of the Natal Executive Council, is also apparently a member of the SACP. The minister of water and forestry, Prof. Kader Asmal, was involved with Marxist

groups in Cape Town for a long time, but according to experts this does not mean that he is a member of the SACP.

NP Outlines Concerns About Cabinet Decisionmaking

MB1405095994 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 13-19 May 94 p 2

[By Chris Louw]

[Text] Serious concern has surfaced in the National Party [NP, Nats] about the ANC's commitment to consensus decision-making in the new cabinet of national unity, following the announcement of the final cabinet by President Nelson Mandela.

NP sources claimed Mandela had reneged on two undertakings: that he would announce the new cabinet only after consulting Deputy President F.W. de Klerk, and that he would share the four security portfolios of defence, safety and security (formerly law and order), justice and correctional services between the NP and the ANC.

The NP also fears that real power will not reside with the cabinet, but that important policy decisions will be taken by the ANC's National Executive Committee [NEC], with cabinet serving as a mere rubber stamp.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa's decision not to join the cabinet was described as "a worrying development". Senior Nats consider Ramaphosa highly ambitious and likely to assert his influence from outside the executive, leading to a shift in the balance of power between the NEC and the cabinet and the isolation of NP cabinet members.

Ramaphosa is known to have made enemies, some within his own party, since the Transitional Executive Council began operating last year. Opponents say the wide powers he wielded during the transition have gone to his head, and that he has become "aloof and arrogant".

Said one senior NP source: "We cannot conceivably be satisfied with serving as a rubber stamp for decisions taken by the ANC's NEC. The next few weeks will show whether everyone in the ANC's top echelons understands the notion of consensus government and nation-building."

The sources said Mandela's "premature announcement" last Friday of the ANC's list of cabinet proposals contradicted agreements with the NP leadership. Discussions with De Klerk had not been finalised when the names were made public, they said.

Rumour had it this week that the early announcement of the ANC's cabinet list—before negotiations between De Klerk and Mandela were completed—was the result of pressure from senior NEC members.

One NP parliamentarian speculated that members of a "cabal" in the NEC had dismissed NP claims that a mutiny might follow the failure to appoint an NP person as minister in a key security portfolio. "They want the security forces to know right away who's the boss" he said.

Viljoen Not 'Optimistic' About Uniting With Afrikaner Front

MB1605200294 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 15 May 94 p 6

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[Text] A real effort is underway to bring about reconciliation between General Constand Viljoen and Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg's Afrikaner National Front. A joint committee of the two organizations could, within a few days, report back on whether a basis could be found on which supporters of the volkstaat [homeland] idea can work together outside and inside Parliament.

The division in right-wing ranks started when Gen. Viljoen and a group of supporters broke away from the National Front shortly before the elections and participated in the election under the banner of the newly-formed Freedom Front. They are now claiming that the Freedom Front mustered the most right-wing votes—a claim which is being strongly rejected by the National Front.

Reconciliation

While there is strong insistence on reconciliation from certain quarters, Gen. Viljoen sounded a warning this week: "We knew from the outset that we had chosen the right strategic path by participating in the election. We had to endure many insults as a result of this choice. The Freedom Front cannot at this stage let its supporters down and this does not mean that we are reluctant to cooperate. But the Freedom Front will not subject itself to the authority of the National Front."

According to Dr. Hartzenberg, the initiative is being taken to unite as many Afrikaners as possible, not only the right wing, but even supporters of the NP National Party are also being targeted. He believes that the joint objective of a "free, Christian, Afrikaner republic" presents sufficient basis from which work on unity can be extended. All right wingers must be included in this union, Dr. Hartzenberg believes.

New Grouping

But according to Gen. Viljoen, he cannot say at this juncture that he is optimistic. "In the election the Freedom Front got together a brand new grouping of Afrikaners; not only right wingers, but many from the NP as well. The needs of all have to be taken into consideration now."

According to his estimate the Freedom Front received 35 percent support from adult Afrikaners with more than 30

percent among those that abstained. This represents a majority of all Afrikaners, Gen. Viljoen said. —In some circles within the National Front this week there had been little enthusiasm regarding cooperation with Gen. Viljoen. "There is no basis for unity because the Freedom Front's policy differs drastically from that of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]," says AWB Executive Committee member Fred Rundle. "The Freedom Front is nearer to the ANC than it is to us," he said.

Missile Order Placed To Help Upgrade Omani Armed Forces

MB1305104594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 May 94 p 3

[By Stephane Bothma]

[Text] Oman has placed an order for up to 24 long-range G6 155mm self-propelled artillery systems from Denel, JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY reported. The order was part of a larger programme to upgrade the Omani armed forces.

Oman became the second Middle East country to select the G6. Abu Dhabi ordered 78 in 1990.

The G6 can fire an extended range full-bore projectile to a range of 39km. A 155mm, 52 calibre version was being developed with a range of more than 40km. The G6 is based on the self-propelled G5.

Meanwhile, Denel subsidiary Kentron, which manufactures missiles, would soon begin carriage tests of an enhanced variant of the Darter infrared guided air-to-air missile, the U-Darter, on the Northrop F-5 light-weight fighter aircraft.

Defense Firms Seeking Partners To Compete on World Market

MB1705075894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] South African defense firms are looking for partners to help them compete on the world arms market after decades of apartheid. The managing director of Denel, Mr. Johan Alberts, said in London where he is attending an air show that South African producers of defense equipment wanted to supplement their skills, stabilize manufacturing, strengthen their market base, and enter into agreements on components and subcomponents. Denel produces the Rooikat armored fighting vehicle, Rooivalk attack helicopter, and self-propelled artillery. A division of Denel's aerospace group is a partner with Rolls Royce in producing gear boxes for aircraft engines.

Government Urges Employers To Pay Workers for Holidays

MB1705064094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The government has appealed to employers to pay workers who absented themselves during the election last month and the presidential inauguration last Tuesday. Labor Minister Tito Mboweni said that the historical importance of the days had been generally accepted, and they had accordingly been declared public holidays. He said that he trusted any misunderstanding in this regard would be cleared up in the interests of national peace and development. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] said earlier that it had learned that some employers had not paid their workers for the holidays and it called for the matter to be rectified.

Britain To Double Country's Aid to 500 Million Rands

MB1705062194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Britain is to double its financial aid to South Africa to 500 million rands in the next three years. British Ambassador to South Africa Sir Anthony Reeve announced this in Durban and added that his government is eager to promote trade with South Africa. Sir Anthony said it is imperative that South Africa should not snub its traditional markets while it is exploring new markets in the Middle East.

Church of England Lifts Ban on Investment in South Africa

MB1405080994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] The Church of England has lifted its decades old ban on investing its cash in South Africa following the elections. However, church commissioners said in London that the decision was unlikely to mean an immediate movement of substantial sums into South African companies. They said that proper research and monitoring would continue to ensure that potential investment conformed with ethical guidelines.

Observers at the conference said South Africa would gain from acting as a conduit to the rest of Africa with better transport links, while its skilled technicians and engineers would be cheaper than their counterparts from Europe and the United States.

Agreement Reached With Warring Factions on Gold Mine

MB1405063394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2247 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—Western Areas gold mine management reached an agreement with two warring factions on its mine on Friday, ending fighting

which led to the killing of six miners since last weekend. Mine owners Johannesburg Consolidated Investment [JCI] Gold Division Chairman Kennedy Maxwell said the parties agreed to a code of conduct, security arrangements and a high-level committee to investigate the causes of conflict.

In terms of the agreement mine security personnel and National Peace Secretariat monitors would be deployed underground where four miners were killed on Wednesday.

Western areas consulting engineer John Brownriggs said miners had agreed to resume work on Saturday.

Search teams comprising mine security, the South African National Defence Force, the Internal Stability Unit and the National Peace Secretariat had confiscated eight tons of home-made weapons during hostel searches in the past week.

Mr Brownriggs said initial indications were that the faction fighting was a sequel to the killing of two Zulu miners returning from an Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] rally on April 17. Subsequent to the arrest of a Xhosa suspect on May 4, renewed tension arose in the mine when a group went to the mine management demanding the release of their arrested colleague, he added.

JCI was assessing production losses resulting from the work stoppages during the conflict and would make an announcement next week, Mr Maxwell said.

Production had continued throughout the period as white miners had continued working.

National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] Assistant General Secretary Gwede Mantashe said the code of conduct agreed to with JCI provided for the control of access to mine hostels, possession of weapons as a dismissable offence and control of visits by non-hostel dwellers. Mr Mantashe blamed the conflict on the housing of workers on ethnic lines and the promotion of IFP-aligned elements to undermine the NUM.

Mr Maxwell conceded that historically workers had been housed according to ethnic affiliations, but JCI had started negotiations a year ago to abolish ethnic housing.

JCI Gold Division human resources manager Craig Lawrence said the transformation from compulsory segregation to integration was a sensitive and difficult problem, with no consensus among all those involved.

Tanzania Establishes Full Diplomatic Ties With RSA

MB1205151194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Tanzania has announced the establishment of full diplomatic relations with South Africa. Tanzania began restoring ties with South Africa after the reform process began 4 years ago with the release of President Nelson

Mandela. Tanzanian President Mr. Hassan Mwinyi said that full diplomatic relations would be established immediately.

Zimbabwe To Open Embassy, 2 Consulates

MB1205190694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Zimbabwe will open an embassy in Pretoria and two consulates in South Africa to boost business between the two countries. Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Stan Chikwedire, who accompanied President Robert Mugabe to the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela, has stayed behind to organize the establishment of the consulates in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Hartzenberg: Self-Determination Struggle 'Just Begun'

MB1505053894 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 6 May 94 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[Text] A strong political party outside Parliament is capable of achieving more than a weak one inside Parliament. This is the opinion of Conservative Party [CP] and Afrikaner National Front leader Ferdi Hartzenberg.

Dr. Hartzenberg said in Pretoria that the role of the CP had not come to an end. In fact, the real struggle for self-determination has only just begun and the CP will have to take the lead in this struggle. Today the Afrikaners are standing where they stood on 31 May 1902, when they were also not represented in Parliament. Within eight years they had attained self-government as a result of work accomplished by parties outside Parliament.

A party inside Parliament has only a certain power base, which in some cases can be restrictive. A party's support is measured by the number of votes during the last election. Its power base can therefore not really be expanded since it is pinned down to the representation which it has inside Parliament. An extra-Parliamentary party, on the contrary, is not subject to this limitation.

Dr. Hartzenberg added that once again the CP will strive for Afrikaner unity and that it would resume contact with nations that are striving for self-determination.

What is important, however, is that the structures of the CP, in view of its new, challenging role, should be brought to preparedness within the shortest possible time. A campaign of reorganization will be initiated, while the CP's Executive Committee will have to discuss certain technical modifications.

In this context, Dr. Hartzenberg made a very serious appeal to all CP members to throw in their support to make the party structure more streamlined and effective than ever before.

Zulu Paper Calls For Peace, Reconciliation in Kwazulu/Natal

*MB1505110094 Durban ILANGA in Zulu
11-13 May 94 p 4*

[Editorial: "Peace and reconciliation in Kwazulu/Natal"]

[Text] Today, in KwaZulu/Natal is the big day when the parliament of the KwaZulu/Natal region is inaugurated. This parliament has representation from those parties that achieved success in the recent election.

It is a parliament of the people of this region, elected by them; therefore we do not doubt that the people will give it due respect and cooperation in its operation.

We congratulate all the parties that achieved success in this election and we desire that they work together toward development in KwaZulu/Natal. Special congratulations to the new prime minister of the region, the honorable Dr. Mdlalose, who has been given the great responsibility of leading at a time of healing of the wounds and hurts of the people of KwaZulu/Natal.

We do not doubt that he will be able to work together with Mr. Jacob Zuma of the ANC in making peace between the followers of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC, who have been at loggerheads for many years in this region. We request that other ANC leaders in the region, such as Mr. Harry Gwala, support Mr. Zuma in this task.

The time for war is now past. This is a time of reconciliation and reconstruction. This is the time to gird up for the hard work at hand of repairing the damage inflicted by apartheid in this country, especially on the black community. In KwaZulu/Natal we have the wonderful opportunity of also working together to rebuild what was broken down by the anarchy and violence that compromised much that was good in the region.

This region has a great many people, but also has much poverty and underdevelopment. Job opportunities must be created, houses must be built, schools must be built and teachers trained, hospitals and clinics must be built, roads constructed, and food and other commodities produced. All this cannot be achieved without peace and reconciliation in this region. We therefore urge everyone to work for peace and reconciliation if our freedom is to bear tangible results.

Black Consciousness Movement To Return, Merge With AZAPO

*MB1405063594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2313 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The exiled Black Consciousness Movement of Azanian [BCMA] will return to South Africa to merge with its internal but separate sister counterpart, the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO]. Publicity and Information Secretary

Vuyisa Qunta said in a telephone interview from the BCMA's headquarters in Harare on Friday his organisation would return at the earliest possible date.

The future of the BCMA's armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, would be addressed after returning to South Africa.

"We are coming back home to strengthen AZAPO in its fight against deprivation of the black people, to strengthen it in its fight against the landlessness of the black people, their non-participation in the economic life of the country and their generally poor social conditions."

AZAPO boycotted the April elections saying they would only justify the inequalities created by apartheid.

Asked to comment on the 20 per cent showing by the National Party, Mr Qunta said it showed the critical role that needed to be played by AZAPO in urging blacks to be self-reliant and not regard the white man as the "baas" of the old days. "The minds of our people are in bad shape and a lot of work...still needs to be done.

"It is often said that the strongest weapon that the oppressor has is the mind of the oppressed, and this was clearly reflected in the recent elections where the oppressor got a substantial number of votes from the oppressed community itself," Mr Qunta said.

CP, HNP Explain Rejection of 'Invalid' Elections

*MB1505053594 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
6 May 94 p 1*

[Unattributed report]

[Text] If the recent failed attempt at elections is accepted, the Conservative Party [CP] wants to make it very clear that it regards the new government as the illegal product of an invalid election. It is unthinkable that in a civilized country a government should be elected fraudulently and thereafter expect recognition and to be treated with respect.

This is how the president of the People's Representative Council and CP leader, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, reacted even before the ballot boxes had been locked and large-scale election fraud and irregularities had been exposed.

Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg had at that stage already been insisting that the election be declared null and void, "as a result of the more than desired number of atrocious irregularities; because of the fact that the Independent Electoral Commission proved to be totally inefficient in doing the job; and that most of the parties have expressed their dissatisfaction. In such circumstances an election cannot be labelled free and fair, especially if measured by Western standards as has always been the case thus far in South Africa. Hence the intended and anticipated peace will also not materialize."

According to Dr. Hartzenberg, this process has only been intended to put a communist ANC government in place, regardless of the methods employed or how irregular the process has been.

"Because the future of 13 nations is at stake, the cost of the recent abortive election must not be regarded as a restraining factor when a further election is deemed necessary. The CP therefore demands that the legitimate demands of all interested parties and nations be considered all over again, so that a satisfactory compromise can be reached before any other election is convened. The constitution's shortcomings must also be eliminated and the incompetent IEC be replaced by the Department of Home Affairs. An election must then be arranged on an ethnic basis for those nations which so prefer."

According to Dr. Hartzenberg, the events during the election prove that the CP was right in its decision not to participate in it. "The CP's predictions relating to the forced time scales and the warnings regarding the incompetence of the IEC seem to have been correct."

Meanwhile, leader of the HNP [Reformed National Party], Mr. Jaap Marais, has threatened to challenge the validity of elections in court. He said in a statement that the authenticity of the election was out of the question, since the lack of proper administration led to corruption and fraud. "The result can definitely not be accepted in South Africa, neither can it be recognized internationally."

Mr. Marais added that the statement by the IEC on the legality of the election is invalid.

Defense Force Cautions Against Deployment Outside Borders

MB1305181994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] The South African National Defense Force [SANDF] says it is not in a position to handle peace-keeping operations outside the borders of South Africa. The defense force said that a decision to deploy the SANDF outside South Africa was a political one, to be taken by the government of national unity. However, several practical implications would have to be considered. These included the strain on manpower, logistics, and funds caused by the integration of about 30,000 people into the force. Moreover, the legal aspects would have to be resolved before there could be any involvement in a major role beyond the borders. The SANDF was reacting to speculation about the possible role of the force in operations outside South Africa.

Business Group Cautions ANC Against 'Drastic' Reforms

MB1305183794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] The Afrikaans Handelsinstituit [Trade Institute—AHI] has appealed to the ANC not to act over-hastily in

introducing drastic, uncoordinated reforms in certain sectors such as agriculture. AHI President Nols Olivier said the reforms should not be carried out before the programs and policy directions had been subjected to full and thorough examination by all role players. He said the policy proposals should also be exposed within the scope of national goals aimed at urgent short-term deficiencies, but with the retention of long-term survival and sound development strategies in mind.

Commercial Rand Slumps to 'Lowest' Level Since 1992

MB1605195094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The commercial rand has slumped to its lowest level yet against both the dollar and sterling. It hit a low of 3 rands 67.5 cents against the dollar this morning. Reserve Bank intervention helped lift the rand to a slightly better close of 3 rands 66.33 cents to the dollar. However, it is still the weakest closing level ever.

The rand also suffered a deep depreciation against sterling to trade at 5 rands 50.5 cents against the British currency. The rand was last close to this level in September 1992 when a crisis in the European exchange rate mechanism led to sterling losing heavily against the rand.

Caution in Joining ADB Said Linked to Bank's Problems

MB1605173694 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 94 p 3

[Text] Nairobi—The African Development Bank [ADB] ended its annual meeting in Nairobi on Friday with crucial reform of its lending policy left up in the air and its soft loan fund bare.

Western countries declined at the three-day meeting to top up the African Development Fund until the bank implemented internal reforms recommended by independent experts and adopted policies to tackle mounting arrears on loans to member states. "Certain steps have to be taken following the report and certain policies adopted on resource allocation before we can commit new funds," Britain's senior representative Barry Hudson told the meeting.

The bank's problems are believed to be behind the caution shown by SA in joining the bank, now that political objections to its membership have been removed.

The meeting was attended by two SA observers, Eltie Links of the Finance Department and Development Bank of Southern Africa CE [chief executive] Andre la Grange. They presented a letter expressing SA's interest in negotiating membership, but indicated this would take some time.

SA's caution is linked to the bank's parlous financial position—it has liabilities of \$700m [million]—and the cost of the shareholding being offered, which is reported to be \$275m over five years, with close to \$2bn [billion] on call.

Representatives of the African and non-African members agreed to meet again, probably towards the end of June, according to incoming chairman, Nigerian Finance Minister Kalu Idika Kalu.

In talks that ended late on Thursday, the two sides came close to agreement on a replenishment worth around \$2.6bn to the Development Fund. However, at the last minute some African states, led by Nigeria, rejected the country categories wanted by the Western countries, which would distinguish creditworthy countries that could borrow from the bank from others eligible only for interest-free loans from the fund.

As a result, the replenishment pledges were withdrawn. Donor countries are alarmed at the mounting arrears on loans given by the bank, now more than \$700m. The donors say only those countries with per capita income of more than \$1,054 a year should be deemed good credit risks. SA would easily qualify on these terms.

Countries with per capita income of \$543 would be able to borrow only from the fund.

Kalu told reporters the per capita income criterion was too rigid, especially at a time of fluctuating economic conditions in Africa. Members should look at supplementary indicators of economic health.

The bank's vice-president for southern Africa, Adewale Sangowawa, is due to visit Johannesburg later this month to tie up arrangements for a conference on the bank in the city in October.

National Debt Increased 60 Billion Rand in NP's Final Year

*MB1505111094 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 15 May 94 p 1*

[By Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] The National Party [NP] Government sent the national debt soaring by more than R[Rand] 60-billion in its final year of power. The money was spent on tidying up the nation's books and settling some apartheid debts.

Economists warn that SA [South Africa] is careering to South American-style debt and future generations will bear a heavy burden. The nine new regions will shoulder part of the R15-billion debt inherited from the homelands. Finance Director-General Estian Calitz says the regions will be responsible only for "that portion of the debt linked to assets".

Most of it will be taken over by the Government. It is faced with a 13 percent rise in the interest bill from R20.5-billion in 1993-94 to about R23-billion—the largest item in the next budget.

Mike Brown, economist at stockbroker Frankel Pollak Vinderine, says: "State debt is approaching danger levels. The real problem is the rate at which the interest burden is rising relative to economic growth."

Economist Edward Osborn says the interest burden is running out of control, restricting the new Government's ability to embark on radical spending programmes. "There is no easy way out. The new administration inherits the problems caused by decades of economic mismanagement. The country is in a public-debt trap."

Total State debt is more than R200-billion, about 55 percent of gross domestic product [GDP]. This compares with R155-billion, or 46.5 percent of GDP, in March last year.

It is still shy of the internationally accepted ceiling of 60 percent of GDP.

In a valedictory vote of thanks to public servants, government stock of R7.3-billion was issued to offset the R29-billion actuarial shortfall in State pension funds.

The outgoing Government borrowed R30.5-billion in the past year to balance the Budget, bringing to R45-billion the amount of interest-bearing stock issued for the year. The interest is R4-billion.

Dr Calitz says: "The homeland debts were being serviced all along through transfers from SA and the homelands' own resources. Consolidating the homeland debt does not add to overall expenditure, it merely shifts its location."

Notions that SA is "underborrowed", as suggested by some in the ANC, are rejected by economists.

Mr Brown says: "The reconstruction and development programme will have to be partially funded through the capital markets and this will strain the capacity of the market to absorb new debt issues."

"The Government will have to offer higher interest rates on new stock, adding to the interest burden."

Mr Osborn questions official figures showing the deficit for the year to March to be on target at 6.8 percent of GDP. "I suspect that they have fudged the final deficit figure. There is R2-billion of additional expenditure for the provinces which does not appear to have been accounted for."

Mr Osborn predicts the interest bill could be as high as R26-billion in the coming year. Finance officials dispute Mr Osborn's predictions.

Finance Minister Derek Keys says extra-budgetary commitments add R2-billion to the deficit.

Research Bureau Issues Latest Economic Forecasts

*MB1405080794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] An economic upsurge in the next 2 years, a drop in the interest rates, and the retention of the current monetary policy are three of the main forecasts in the latest report by the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, which has just been released.

The bureau said that a good performance could be expected from the economy, both this year and next year, and that the expected upswing would be based solidly on politics. Long-term investment rates were expected to begin showing a downward trend this year, because of the anticipated low inflation and money market rates. Monetary policy was expected to remain unchanged.

The bureau said it would require exceptional negotiating skills from the government of national unity, as a government of freedom, to meet the high expectations created among the masses during the elections. The bureau said it would be difficult to avert a further increase in the budget deficit in a non-inflationary way without sacrificing economic growth. Proposed expenditure and possible state loans next year would probably lead to tax increases, and to a rise in long-term interest rates.

Free State Premier Urges Respect for Government Leaders

*MB1305193094 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in Xhosa 1700 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] The premier of the Orange Free State, Mr. Patrick Lekota, has admonished the people of the region to respect government leaders. He was speaking at Springbok Park in Bloemfontein where many were celebrating their freedom. Even the premier moved to the beat of the music. In his address Mr. Lekota said the leaders in the new government will have to be given a chance. He said, however, that the ideas of Mr. Eugene Terreblanche and Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg and all who entertained their war mongering ideas will not be given a chance. A government spokesman, Reverend Motlapule Shabaku, urged students to dedicate their time to school work for a bright future. He said the time when a black man was passed up for a job because of the color of his skin is now over.

Members of Orange Free State Provincial Cabinet Named

MB1305193594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] At Springbok Park in Bloemfontein today there was a spirit of peace and victory welcoming Orange Free State Premier Patrick Lekota. He told thousands of

supporters that freedom comes with responsibility. He said children now must make full use of the opportunities which their parents never had.

Mr. Lekota said negotiations are under way with Spoornet [rail network] for the use of train coaches as classrooms until new schools have been built. The prime minister also announced his cabinet. They are:

minister of agriculture and environment affairs—Mr. C. Human
minister of police services—Ms. L. Kubushe
minister of education and culture—Mr. T. Belot
minister of health and welfare—Ms. S. Ntlabathi
minister of public works and roads—Mr. G. Nthatisi
minister of finance and expenditure—Mr. T. Makgoe
minister of economic affairs—Mr. A. Magashule
minister of public transport—Mr. L. van der Watt
minister of housing and local government—to be announced

North-West Province Civil Servants on Go-Slow Strike

*MB1305194294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] Mmabatho public servants have decided on an indefinite go-slow strike. The decision was taken in defiance of a call by the North-West premier, Mr. Popo Molefe, for them to act in a professional manner. The approximately 500 civil servants also expressed their anger at Mr. Molefe for slamming their demands for salary parity with white officials. A senior official said that before the elections Mr. Molefe had termed the demand as their right, now he referred to it as stupid.

PWV Premier Creates 3 Extra Positions

*MB1305194994 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1900 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale announcing his 10-member cabinet today said he had also created three extra positions. He said Professor Ben Turok would head a desk responsible for implementing the African National Congress's Reconstruction and Development Program. The other two desks, the youth affairs and gender rights, were still unmanned. The executive committee comprised seven members from the ANC and three from the National Party.

PWV Security Minister Discusses 'Community Policing'

MB1405054794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2142 GMT 13 May 94

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The Pretoria/Witwatersrand /Vereeniging's [PWV] first "law and order minister" Jessie Duarte says her priority is to

reduce crime in the region. But she also plans to make the police more responsible to the community. Ms Duarte was speaking to journalists after being sworn in as PWV Executive Committee member for public safety and security at Sandton, north of Johannesburg, on Friday.

Her central philosophy was community policing which involved locals getting to know policemen in their areas. Complaints against policemen would be taken seriously, and she further suggested an independent ombudsman to examine complaints not handled properly by police.

While insisting police should act against suspects within clearly defined parameters, she would have little sympathy for criminals, even those motivated by poverty. "We are not going to make excuses for criminal activities... We think people ought to learn how to respect the rights of other people."

On the police's Internal Stability Division [ISD], Ms Duarte proposed some of its 8,000 members in the region be integrated into other units. The policing budget, effective until March 1995, did not allow her to increase personnel, so increased visible policing would be achieved by a reshuffle.

But she ruled out disbanding the ISD at this stage. "We can't lose their skills."

Ms Duarte was confident the PWV police force would not be controlled by Safety and Security Minister Sidney Mufamadi. His proposal for a council of ministers from the nine regions suggested there would be an integrated police service.

Ms Duarte, who has worked as a special assistant to ANC leader Nelson Mandela since the unbanning of the African National Congress in early 1990, agreed she was not a stranger to law and order. She was restricted in terms of emergency regulations from 1986 until the ANC's unbanning.

In 1989, Ms Duarte was detained at Johannesburg's "Sun City" prison for eight months. But she has no ill feelings: "It's all in the past."

PWV's Finance Minister Discusses Developing Region

MB1405063294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2241 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—Jabu Moleketi, the PWV's [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] MEC [Member Executive Committee] for economic affairs and finance, wants to develop small business and manufacturing in the region. This would be part of a "dynamic strategy" involving government, the private sector and labour, he told journalists after he and nine other people were sworn on to the PWV Executive Committee at Sandton, north of Johannesburg, on Friday.

Mr Moleketi has already formed a strategic management committee of people with technical know-how. His chief concerns are a better quality of life for everyone, promoting small business and manufacturing and increasing jobs.

Contributing 40 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, the PWV must co-operate with the other eight provinces and ensure its strategy complements national efforts, but not to the detriment of the PWV, he believes.

Mr Moleketi, who matriculated in Soweto, was recruited into Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the African National Congress' armed wing, in 1976. He spent about 14 years in exile in countries including the former Soviet Union, Cuba, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Mr Moleketi returned to South Africa in November, 1990 and was soon elected as secretary of the South African Communist Party's PWV region, a post he still holds.

North-West Urged To Grant Civil Servants Pay Parity

MB1405063494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2355 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] on Friday urged the North-West government of Popo Molefe to grant immediate pay parity for civil servants in that region. "AZAPO objects in the strongest possible terms to the insinuation by the premier of the North-West region, Mr Popo Molefe, that there are elements behind the public servants' demands who seek to frustrate the work of the new government.

"AZAPO reminds Mr Molefe that the people of the North-West region overthrew the homeland regime without needing to be instigated by any 'elements'. They assumed their own power and exercised their democratic rights," said AZAPO official Mr Nkosi Molala.

"In the spirit of the discussions between the president of AZAPO, Prof Itumeleng Mosala, and the new president, Mr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, recently, that co-operation will be sought in matters on national interests between our organisations, we urge the premier of the North-West Region to refrain from insinuating that people cannot make demands from the new government unless they are instigated by someone else outside themselves," he concluded.

Western Cape Premier Announces Official Languages

MB1405123794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] The official languages of the western Cape region will be English, Afrikaans, and Xhosa. This was announced by provincial premier, Hernus Kriel, at a

reception at the former administrator's residence in Cape Town. He said that the Western Cape Provincial Assembly would begin its work on the first of August.

Five Provincial Premiers Profiled

MB1405112494 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 13-19 May 94 p 14

[By Farouk Chothia, Stephen Laufer, Chris Louw, Steuart Wright]

[Text] The new premier of the Northern Transvaal, Ngoake Ramatlhodi, is probably the least known of the provincial leaders. But the 38 year old has a long history of resisting apartheid since his days as a student leader in Lesotho, where he lived in exile for 10 years.

Ramatlhodi—currently deputy registrar and executive assistant to the principal of the University of North—was described this week by his vice-chancellor, Professor Njabulo Ndebele, as “fair-minded, extremely warm and caring and very competent.

“You can expect a very self-effacing premier, but extremely insightful in his understanding of issues.”

Ndebele has known Ramatlhodi since 1983, when the latter was the president of the students' representative council at the National University in Lesotho and Ndebele was head of the department of English. “I remember him as a very energetic leader. Then I didn't seem him for a long time; the South African government exerted pressure on the ANC to leave Lesotho, so most of the people left. I only met him again when I came back.”

Ramatlhodi was born at Tauetswala, a small village near Potgietersrus, on August 2 1955. His father was a mine-worker and his mother a housewife.

In 1976 he enrolled for BJuris at the University of North, where he made his name as a poet. Expelled in 1977 for his political activities, he was later allowed back, but left for exile on July 17 1980. Today Ramatlhodi holds a masters degree in law from the University of Lesotho.

He is known to get along very easily with a wide range of people. Says Ndebele: “I expect him to be somebody who will be easily acceptable to the different communities in the Northern Transvaal.

“He can be a person around whom differences can be resolved.

“He inspires confidence and is very self-effacing in a very humble sort of way, but at the same time can project qualities of fairmindedness which are necessary when you get into a leadership position.”

Ndebele thought Ramatlhodi would be ably suited to deal with the rightwing in his area: “He is willing, in the tradition of the ANC, to meet and talk to everybody, so I don't think he will pre-judge the rightwing before meeting with them. “He already said on television that

his position is that everyone who is born here, belongs here, and that he would want to make everyone comfortable.

“I would presume that if the rightwing presents itself as a problem, it will not be because the premier is unwilling to meet them, but because they themselves prefer to be a difficulty.”

The bespectacled Frank Mdlalose has two qualities which will stand him in good stead as premier of KwaZulu/Natal: a good ear to listen to gripes and an ability to remain impartial when dissent wrecks a party—abilities honed in chairing Inkatha Freedom Party central committee meetings since 1976. Both qualities will be tested once he assumes his functions as premier: with the ANC also represented in the 10-member provincial cabinet, Mdlalose faces the task of seeking consensus in a divided cabinet and pushing ahead with peace initiatives and economic development.

By choosing him as its premier, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] signalled it wants improved relations with the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal. Mdlalose has built a strong rapport over the years with his ANC rival, Jacob Zuma—both have been at the forefront of attempts to end the 10-year long carnage in the province.

But Mdlalose's greatest strength—remaining non-partisan—is also seen as a weakness. It has resulted in his failing to stamp his authority over IFP hardliners and “warloads” who will feature prominently in the provincial legislature.

He is also said to be a leader who prefers not to antagonise Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. It is also said that he has, on occasion, read speeches drafted by Buthelezi's close confidante, IFP hardliner Walter Felgate, despite disagreeing with their contents.

While Mdlalose does not lack experience in the political arena—he was minister of the interior in the kwaZulu homeland and co-leader of the IFP's negotiating team at the World Trade Centre talks—there is concern in IFP circles over his health. Aged 61, he suffered from exhaustion last year after endless constitutional wrangles and subsequently fractured his knee in a car accident. Reliant on a walking stick, he subsequently fell in the bathroom and injured himself again.

But Mdlalose is once more assuming a high public profile in KwaZulu/Natal. Caught up in the hurly-burly of politics, Mdlalose finds he has little time to concentrate on his other interests: tennis and boxing.

In his brash self-confidence, Mathews Phosa is the ANC regional premier best able to match Western Cape supremo Hernus Kriel. Secure in the knowledge of his overwhelming election victory in the Eastern Transvaal, the former head of the ANC's legal department is likely to be a leader in testing the limits of regional independence and room to manoeuvre under the constitution.

Phosa and Kriel have locked horns several times in the recent past, and the every-smiling Phosa was rarely bested by the former law and order minister in arguments over such sensitive issues as joint SAP[South African Police]/ANC investigations into the murder of Chris Hani and the shootout between policemen and Walter Sisulu's bodyguards. But ANC constitutional experts intent on solidifying the centralist aspects of the new dispensation could find the two men joining forces in championing regional powers.

Phosa lists law and business as long-standing interests—he made a name for himself as one of the jurists who fought the South African government's intention to give 'aNgwane to Swaziland. But he is first and foremost a politician, a man who enjoys the limelight and the rough-and-tumble of crossing swords with his adversaries.

At 41, he has opted for the premiership of his home region rather than take his chances in the race for a position in the national cabinet. While respected for his role in the ANC underground—after military training in East Germany he ran Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] structures in the Eastern Transvaal—Phosa is said to have faded as a frontrunner for a cabinet position because he had detractors at Shell House.

Born in Mbombela township, Nelspruit, Phosa spent his early years with his grandfather in Potgietersrus, learning traditional skills such as hunting, fishing, and tilling. His political education came from his mother, a nurse during World War II he describes as "highly political".

On the location of the new Eastern Transvaal capital, Phosa has said the decision is still open. With opposing lobbies favouring Nelspruit and Witbank, his wish to see his three children grow up in his home town might just tip the scales.

Having recently turned 35, Manne Dipico could well have found himself contemplating the end of his career as a semi-professional soccer player. But politics intervened, forcing him to hand up his boots prematurely as he chased a majority for the ANC in the Northern Cape.

Less than half the age of Eastern Cape premier Raymond Mhlaba, who is 74, Dipico will be the youngest of the nine regional premiers when he is sworn in tomorrow. But don't underestimate him, say former colleagues in the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM]—Dipico is an independent thinker, a hard worker and a popular figure in the region.

And, they might have added, an example of how the unions nurtured a generation of political leaders through the 1980s. "His popularity in the Northern Cape is not an abstract thing," said NUM deputy general secretary Gwede Mantashe. "People know him, and the fact we won the region despite predictions to the contrary is a testament to his ability."

Dipico was born in Kimberley's Greenpoint township and brought up by his mother, a domestic worker at the town's hospital. He was fired from De Beers' Finsch Mine for participating in a wage strike, and later enrolled at the University of Fort Hare.

An Azanian Student's Organisation activist while at University, he also joined the ANC's underground structures, and was detained for his anti-Ciskei activities. Denied readmission to Fort Hare on his release, he became a fulltime regional organiser for the NUM in Kimberley.

"He is a team person," commented Mantashe. "He will do his best to exploit everybody's experience and abilities in the region, even those of the NP." Doing so will require the charm and skill Dipico has exhibited as head of the NUM's education department. He has had to put behind him the memories of his three years in jail for furthering the aims of the ANC.

Unmarried and without children, Dipico has a major task ahead of him as father of the Northern Cape, feels Mantashe. "The area is rich in mineral and agricultural resources. The challenge will be to bring investment there which will allow value to be added to the raw products. If he succeeds, the Northern Cape can have the highest per capita income in the country."

In the 1952 defiance campaign in Port Elizabeth a young ANC activist climbed the stairs at New Brighton Station to sit on a "Europeans Only" bench. He was arrested and spend a month in jail. More than 40 years later, Ray Mhlaba (74) climbed the same stairs as the ANC's Eastern Cape premier candidate to tell thousands of supporters he had already tested the new region's state of power in Bisho.

Sitting behind the desk left vacant by Ciskei dictator Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, Mhlaba told Ciskei administrator Bongani Finca: "We are going to rule this country and make sure that no black man uses the word 'baas' [boss] to a white man. Those days are gone."

The incident marked the end of Mhlaba's struggle for freedom as he faced the daunting task of governing a region laced with apartheid's leftovers.

His position as head of regional government confirmed by election results, Mhlaba must oversee the creation of a single bureaucracy from what remains of Transkei, Ciskei and the Cape Provincial Administration and the appointment of senior public servants.

Also burdened with addressing health, housing and education in the region, human rights campaigner and close friend Rory Riordan is confident Mhlaba will rise to the challenge. A former Robben Islander, Mhlaba is among the ANC's "leadership which is unmatched by any political party on earth.

"He has an unbelievable grasp of political events and an extraordinary capacity to read people and to move them to where they should be," he says.

From the cradle of the liberation movement, the Eastern Cape, Mhlaba was born in Fort Beaufort and has been inextricably linked to the politics of the region.

He became involved in the trade union movement in the 1940s and is now deputy chairman of the SACP [South African Communist Party].

His leadership first made headlines in 1949 when he headed a boycott against the South African Railway's discriminatory bus service. In 1950 he was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and in 1952 he led the defiance campaign in the Eastern Cape.

Long-standing colleague Govan Mbeki says Mhlaba showed the same leadership in the ANC's underground structures. Ray is a very courageous person and if there is something that requires fighting he will be the first to jump in, but in the present situation I think he will continue to keep his cool," he adds.

Faced with reconciling the past, Mhlaba has already welcomed the opportunity to work with the NP's Tertius Delpont in the regional government.

Mbeki stresses that one of Mhlaba's greatest virtues is that he readily smiles and readily laughs and I think that will see him a long way to being accepted by the people with whom he is working."

PWV's Turok Discusses Reconstruction, Development

MB1405140194 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 13-19 May 94 p 20

[Report by Reg Rummey]

[Text] Co-ordinator of the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region Ben Turok believes resources should be redirected from white suburbs towards black townships. If that means whites will have to suffer a rise in rates and service charges to pay for what they have become accustomed to, so be it. "People must pay for the resources they receive."

Turok, one of the framers of the Freedom Charter, is best known for his uncompromisingly critical stance towards international finance. He believes that apartheid biased the economy towards whites and that it has to be reshaped. "Luxury" and "lop-sided" are two words that recur often as he speaks. Turok cites a November 1993 World Bank study, *Paths to Economic Growth*: "Public investment should not be directed to infrastructure in white areas."

Apartheid distorted the economy and investment, so that the focus must now fall on the townships. Further, the urban areas have sufficient capacity to reduce backlogs "without recourse to additional revenue from central government."

This, says Turok, fits in with his theme that South Africa has a "skyscraper economy surrounded by shanty towns." Turok believes whites receive hidden subsidies compared to township residents. He has one example. Businesses pay 9c [cents] a kilowatt hour (kWh) in central Johannesburg for electricity, while blacks pay 10c per kWh in Soweto.

"It is inconceivable poor people should pay double what businesses pay," Turok says. "White South Africa has had a cushioned life on the basis of political power. Apartheid meant the white minority not only has a high income but also subsidised services," he believes. He adds: "There needs to be a lot of research to examine the phenomenon."

What will the political effect be of township residents continuing their non-payment for rents and services? "The whole strategy of the RDP is based on payment," says Turok. "If we are not able to get cost recovery in the townships then the whole strategy will be under pressure." By the same token, if they do pay the equity argument is strengthened.

"We are not in the business of killing the golden goose," he adds, noting that foreign investors would like a pleasant, secure environment and a good lifestyle. "But we cannot maintain a colonial system, where a small elite live a very easy lifestyle with cheap services when most of the people live in poverty. It's untenable."

In line with this, the economy itself has to be reshaped. The first priority is to establish a township economy, including African-style markets. Turok says any analysis of the manufacturing sector acknowledges that mass consumption goods has not been its priority. There has, he says, been a bias towards manufacture of goods for upper-income people as against basic needs commodities.

Many African countries, he says, have established production—or at least assembly—of cheap radios or radio-cassette players. "To my knowledge radio-cassette players are not manufactured in South Africa. They are not even assembled here." Cheap bicycles may be made in South Africa, but their production is not pushed, he says. "They are not made on a big scale. In most Third World countries people use scooters to go to work." Here, he says, the duties on imported scooters make them prohibitive.

Turok recognises the argument that it might be better to export, say, Mercedes Benz cars and import bicycles from China where big economies of scale make the cost of manufacture competitive. But he says it is important to build an all-round industry so that you have a larger base. "If you depend on hi-tech exports you are in danger of creating a lop-sided economy." The economy must have a local base, Turok argues, and an economy without mass-based production is unhealthy.

Turok has the impression from visiting local supermarkets in the rural areas that such production as there is of

cheap goods is shoddy. Goods such as clothing and footwear sold to people in rural areas, he says, "is cheap and of appalling quality."

What will the provincial powers do to redress what Turok sees as the skewness of the economy?

Turok says the RDP will set up parallel businesses rather than forcing existing business to follow orders. He says the steering group of the RDP has decided the main thrust of RDP industrial policy should be to establish a number of productive enterprises in and around the townships to produce basic goods.

Asked how the RDP planners know whether there is demand for such goods, Turok replies: "We do know there is demand. Any survey of township needs indicates people come in to town to do their shopping."

The Small Business Development Corporation, Turok considers, has not done enough, and has mainly given loans to whites. Big business, questioned about why there are no retail outlets in the township, describes the environment as unfriendly, says Turok. But he finds it difficult to understand why, for instance, banks do not set up more branches in Soweto, which has two-million residents.

The whole service sector is very badly served, he says, and the RDP must address this legacy. A pure market approach will not work. Finance for these projects will come from a variety of sources, including white and black business, foreign aid, and community resources such as stokvels [township fund-raising agreements].

How much power do Turok and his team have? Turok says those in charge of the RDP in the PWV have substantial power to mould the programme. They have the power to pass legislation within the 29 competencies given by the constitution, including roads and health.

A draft of the RDP for the PWV was published last week. Experts from many areas, including business and development, have been invited to discuss the plan. Clearly, it is not cast in stone. Turok invites anyone with a planning background and knowledge of development who would like to make a contribution to the adaptation of the RDP to contact him.

ANC Names PWV Legislators to Senate

MB1605130694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1226 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 16 SAPA—The African National Congress has named six people in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] provincial legislature's 10-person contingent to sit in the Senate, ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa confirmed on Monday. They are Rita Ndzanga, Henry Makgothi, Simon Makana, Joyce Kgoadi, Mosheen Moosa and Indres Naidoo. The remaining four senators will be from the National Party (2), Democratic Party (1) and the Freedom Front (1). The names of the 10 PWV senators

would be finalised at the PWV parliament's next sitting on Thursday, the day before the 90-member senate has its first meeting in Cape Town. Mr Mamcepa said all senators had to have been election candidates.

Northern Cape Executive Committee, Senators Named

MB1605143794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 15 SAPA—Northern Cape Premier Manne Dipico on Monday announced a 10-member Executive Council that includes five representatives of the African National Congress, four from the National Party [NP] and one from the Freedom Front [FF]. The ANC narrowly gained the majority in the province, the country's biggest and poorest, in elections last month.

Mr Dipico said he was appointing the front's Prof Jozef Henning to an unspecified Executive Council post even though the FF did not win enough votes to claim a seat. Similarly, the ANC proposed the Democratic Party's Ethne Papenfus as speaker.

Mr Dipico said he had been guided in his Executive Council appointments by the objective of "nation building". He said he had looked at the expertise available to accomplish the province's developmental needs.

Executive Council members, their party and the portfolios are:

Goolam Akhtarwaray, ANC, economic affairs, trade and industry

Tina Joemat, ANC, education and culture

Dr Modise Matlaopane, ANC, health and welfare

Ouneas Dikgetsi, ANC, local government, housing and land reform

Peter Gelderbloem, ANC, police services

Jacobus Marais, NP, agriculture

Jan Brazelle, NP, finance

Peggy Hollander, NP, public works

Charl van Wyk, NP, transport

Jozef Henning, FF, unspecified.

The Northern Cape's senators were also announced.

They are the ANC's Koos Bogacwi, Yolanda Botha, Evelyn Lubidla, Julius Mongoaketse and Mohamed Suliman; the NP's Kraai van Niekerk, Attie Jooste, Adrian van Niekerk and a name still to be confirmed. The front's representative also has to be announced.

NP, Freedom Front Name Senators

MB1605205694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 16 SAPA—The National Party [NP] has named its senators for three provinces and the Freedom Front has named all five of its senators, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday.

The NP's Western Cape list includes Mr Alex van Breda, Mr Cornelius Ackermann, Mr Stanley Fisher, Mr Mark Wiley, Mr Abe Williams and Mr Charles Radcliffe.

Dr Kraai van Niekerk, Mr Jan Jooste, Mr Adriaan van Niekerk, and Mr Abraham Balie were named by the NP for the Northern Cape, while Mr Raymond Radue is the only nominee for the Eastern Cape.

The Freedom Front's five senators are Maj-Gen Tienie Groenewald, Mr Dries Bruwer, Dr Piet Gous, Mr Carel Werth and Mr Rossier Deville.

ANC Names 10 Senators From Eastern Cape

MB1705062294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2211 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] King William's Town May 16 SAPA—The names of the Eastern Cape Province's 10 senators—nine from the African National Congress and one from the National Party—were announced on Monday. The ANC's nominees include two former Robben Island prisoners, Mr Wilton Mkwayi and Mr Govan Mbeki.

ANC media officer Mcebisi Bata said the other nominees were ANC Women's League leaders Mrs Buyiswa Tyobeka and Mrs Nokwakha Lamani; Border church leader Mr Alfred Mentele; Chieftainess Noluthando Ndutyana; Chief Templeton Tonjeni; former Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse; and SA [South African] Communist Party transkei leader Mr Robert Nogumla.

An equal number of representatives was nominated from each of the three ANC regions—Border, Transkei and the Eastern Cape.

The NP [National Party] senator is Mr Ray Radue, former MP for King William's Town. Mr Radue said on Monday that, in the spirit of reconciliation, the NP would co-operate with the ANC to ensure the interests of all the people of the Eastern Province were best served.

Premier Proposes Referendums To Determine Borders

MB1605173094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Eastern Transvaal Premier Mathews Phosa said referendums will be held as soon as possible to finally determine the borders of the Eastern Transvaal Province. Mr. Phosa, who was sworn in as premier last Saturday, held his public inauguration speech at the Nelspruit showgrounds today.

[Begin correspondent recording] A short sitting of the Eastern Transvaal Parliament preceded the public meeting. Names of key officials who will be responsible for the administrative, transitional process in the province were announced. At the show grounds, Mr. Phosa accepted the general salute from a combined national defense force and police parade. In his first address to

the public, Mr. Phosa said it was important that referenda be held as soon as possible to determine in which province areas such as (Maretsele) and Bushbuckridge should fall. He added that there should be clarity on the capital of the province within the next four weeks. The main contenders are Witbank and Nelspruit. [end recording]

WORK IN PROGRESS To Cease Publication

MB1605172494 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 May 94 p 6

[By Tyrone August]

[Text] The independent political magazine WORK IN PROGRESS will close down next week because of a long-standing financial crisis. Funding problems will finally achieve what several National Party governments failed to do—silence one of the most articulate voices against apartheid.

"WIP's funding base—primarily donor agencies in Europe—has all but disappeared as (they) have cut back on support for projects in South Africa," said editor Chris Vick in a statement.

"Because several funding pledges have not materialised, or have been delayed considerably, the magazine is heavily in debt."

Vick said there was no possibility of getting substantial funding for the magazine in the near future. "Although we are entering a stage when those in power will be committed to democracy, justice and reconstruction, there is still going to be a need for watchdogs when can bark and bite."

Vick criticised the lack of support from potential advertisers and the commercial print media.

IFP: Some Sections of Media 'Eating Humble Pie'

MB1605103794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Durban May 16 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] spokesman Ed Tillet on Monday said some sections of South Africa's news media were eating humble pie after the IFP's election triumph in KwaZulu/Natal. "I think certain sections of the media have tended to swallow their own propaganda and myth," he said. "Prior to the elections the debate on federalism was stifled and instead editorials turned out a bland uniformity of thinking."

Mr Tillet also criticised opinion surveys, saying most had predicted three per cent national support for the IFP. However, the party garnered 10.5 per cent of the votes for the National Assembly. "It would appear sections of the media were paralysed into impotency by their transitional jargon and the media appeared to lapse into a certain lingua franca of...informed speculation."

Prof Keyan Tomaselli of the University of Natal's Centre for Cultural and Media Studies on Monday said incorrect predictions of support for the IFP were due to unreliable population statistics provided by the state, particularly for rural and peri-urban areas.

He said the IFP had lost the support of the English press in the past year because it had become a threat to economic stability and therefore a menace to big business. The English press was free-market orientated, he said, and naturally sided with business.

Radio Pretoria Divided Over Whether To Resume Broadcasts

MB1405165594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] A fight broke out this morning between two factions of Radio Pretoria supporters over the resumption of broadcasts. The station has been closed after a prohibition on further transmissions by the Supreme Court. Rev. Mossie van den Berg, chairman of the Executive Committee, had recommended that the station should wait on a final decision from the Independent Broadcasting Authority regarding the issue of a license to the station.

According to the station's spokesperson, Commandant Piet le Roux, Rev. van der Berg this morning addressed supporters, and Mr. Manie Maritz, a prominent right-winger, asked to express his views. He asked that a new Executive Committee be elected. A fight broke out. According to Commandant le Roux, the conflict began when Rev. van der Berg instructed that the station be closed down. The opposing faction is now threatening to resume transmissions next week.

Wraup of Reports on Violence Throughout Country

Plan To Bomb Airport Revealed

MB1605150794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] According to information, far right wingers were planning a massive bomb explosion at Jan Smuts Airport on the day of President Nelson Mandela's inauguration six days ago.

This information was revealed in the Johannesburg Regional Court during a bail application by 32 right wingers detained in connection with last month's bomb explosion in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] province. The head of the Witwatersrand Crime Intelligence Service, Col. Neels van Wyk, testified that up to 5 tonnes of explosives would have been used in the second Jan Smuts attack. The police seized 80 firearms and 60 kilograms of explosives, and since the arrest of the men there has been no further similar incident.

IFP East Rand Official Killed

MB1605210194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 16 SAPA—An Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] branch chairman on the East Rand and a member of the Katlehong Peace Committee were killed on Sunday when the taxi they were travelling in came under fire from unknown gunmen. The latest in a resurgence of violence on the East Rand, the killings prompted the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional government to propose community policing be introduced in the region.

Police spokesman Capt Janine Smith reported the IFP's chairman at Simmer and Jack Mines near Katlehong, Wilson Buthelezi, 43, and Katlehong Peace Committee member Muzi Sithole, 31, were shot dead when men with AK-47 rifles opened fire on their taxi at 5.30PM on the road between Zonkesizwe and Palmridge.

The attackers fled in a white Toyota Corolla.

Reacting to the killings, IFP East Rand regional organiser Thabani Dlamini said in a statement: "We call on the African National Congress East Rand region to meet with us so that we can work hand-in-hand to defuse the anger of the people of our region who have suffered so much in the recent violence through these senseless killings".

Mr Dlamini said neither organisation gained anything from the violence. "We are distressed by the wave of violence sweeping through the East Rand townships, particularly Tokoza and Katlehong, and we call upon everyone in these communities to do everything possible to rebuild peace."

PWV Public Safety and Security Minister Jessie Duarte called for urgent attention to be given to the implementation of policing that included the involvement of self-defence units, SABC radio reported. Ms Duarte was speaking after a visit to Tokoza, where 12 people were massacred at the weekend.

The IFP has attributed the flare-up in violence to new soldiers not knowing the location of trouble spots.

SAPA Notes Incidents

MB1605205094

[Editorial Report]

KwaZulu/Natal

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1705 GMT on 16 May reports that "a man was shot dead on Monday after attacking a farmer and his wife in the Cedarville area, southern Natal. The couple were at home on Wyckham Brook farm when the intruder attacked them, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported."

North-West Province

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1822 GMT on 16 May reports that "a member of the Bophuthatswana police was killed and his partner seriously injured on Monday morning in a shoot-out between police and suspects at Luka, a village near Phokeng. The police said the shoot-out began when policemen tried to apprehend the occupants of a bakkie [pick-up truck] after the driver had behaved in a suspicious manner. When the police attempted to stop the vehicle men at the back of the bakkie fired at them with AK-47 rifles. The attackers escaped and police have offered a substantial reward for information leading to their arrest.

Body Found in Tokoza Township

MB1605203994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2024
GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 16 SAPA—An SA National Defence Force patrol on Monday found the body of a 20-year-old man believed to have been "necklaced" in Tokoza on the East Rand, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The charred body was found at about 2PM on the corner of Lekwane and Masibuko Streets—about two blocks away from the Tokoza hostels.

Inkatha Freedom Party whip in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] legislature Gertrude Mzizi told reporters at the scene the victim was believed to have been an IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] member allegedly caught by a mob in a known African National Congress stronghold.

Mrs Mzizi expressed the belief that violence had flared up in the East Rand townships after a quiet spell during the elections because of the new troop deployment there. She said acts of criminal and political violence had increased because the new troops were unfamiliar with the area, especially the hot-spots. However, the situation could improve as they got to know the area better.

The police said the motive for the killing was unknown but a murder docket had been opened.

13-14 May Incidents Detailed

MB1405131194

[Editorial Report]

Northern Transvaal

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 2229 GMT on 13 May reports that "three Northern Transvaal Gamogano villagers were killed and set alight on Wednesday night after being accused of practising witchcraft. Police spokesman Ernest Setati said on Friday the three were Frans Tjale, 25, Frans Mahudu, 30, and Dorcas Tjale, 51. Mr Setati said a fourth person, Johannes Mathabathe, 24, was rescued by police. He was admitted to Garankuwa hospital in a critical condition. More than

67 people accused of practising witchcraft have been killed in the Northern Transvaal since the beginning of the year."

Cape Province

Johannesburg SAPA in English on May 14 at 0832 GMT reports that "a party to celebrate the result of the elections turned nasty early on Saturday when revellers turned on each other, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. Two people were shot, a man was seriously beaten up and a car was torched at the Peninsula Technikon before police restored order."

Natal

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1123 GMT on 14 May reports that "two policemen and a shopkeeper were in a serious condition following a shootout at Phoenix, north of Durban, on Saturday morning, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. Police said seven armed men—one with an AK-47—entered the Bhoola supermarket at opening time and demanded cash. However, one of the supermarket's employees—while being assaulted by the robbers—managed to push a panic button which alerted police. A shootout ensued after the arrival of the police. Eventually the robbers managed to get to their getaway car and escape with a large amount of cash."

Twelve Killed in East Rand

MB1405155294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1544
GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 14 SAPA—Twelve people were killed—execution style—by unknown gunmen firing AK47 rifles in Thokoza on the East Rand on Friday night, police said. The motive for the attack, which occurred at 7.30PM, was unknown.

Police Spokesman Capt Janine Smith said on Saturday the victims, with ages ranging between 13 and 25, were inside a house in Unit F in Thokoza when the gunmen stormed it and fired on them. Ten bodies were found inside the house and two others outside on the premises. All the bodies had bullet wounds.

Capt Smith said it appeared the youths had been staying in the house for about a month and that the previous owners vacated it some time ago. It was not known at this stage if the victims were affiliated to any political grouping. Spent AK47 cartridges were found on the scene.

No further details were given and police were investigating.

Weapons Seized From Hostels

MB1405165194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 14 SAPA—Police and troops raided three migrant workers' hostels in Vosloorus on the East Rand on Saturday morning and seized firearms, including 13 AK47 rifles and arrested several inmates, the South African National Defence Force said. The Witwatersrand Army Command said in a statement soldiers had also seized two detonators, 25 teargas canisters, three handgrenades and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition and 12 magazines and two RPG [rocket propelled grenades] propellants. The troops cordoned off the Nguni, Sotho and Clover Hostels about 5AM and searched them after authorities had received information "of the influx of illegal weapons into the area".

"Over the past several weeks the members of the National Defence Force deployed in the area came under regular shots fired from these hostels," the statement said.

Several people were arrested during the raid and 35 assorted weapons, including AK47 rifles were seized. The firearms included 13 AK47 rifles, a .22 Bruno rifle, two 9mm Walter pistols, four Makarov pistols, one pellet gun, one double barrel shotgun, one 9mm Luger pistol, a .38 special revolver, a baby Browning, one CZ25 (Czechoslovakia-made pistol), two CZ52, one Webley, one Daisy (airgun), one zip gun, one Pictro shotgun, one Mag and 9mm Star.

A quantity of dagga was also seized.

Hostels: 'Tense But Under Control'

MB1505173494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1659 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 15 SAPA—Three Tokoza hostels were cordoned off on Sunday afternoon after violence flared again in the volatile East Rand township. Witwatersrand army command spokesman Maj Christo Visser told SAPA the South African National Defence Force [SAVDF] cordoned off the area around Hostels One, Two and Three after claims that minibus taxi commuters had been abducted and were being held in the hostels. A taxi passing the hostels was shot at at about 3.30PM on Sunday, he said. Its occupants tried to flee but were allegedly abducted by hostel inmates. African National Congress supporters marched to the hostel and demanded to accompany a search of the hostels but this was rejected by hostel dwellers. Maj Visser said SANDF reinforcements had been sent to the area and on Sunday night members were trying to stabilise the situation which was described as "tense but under control".

Further on East Rand Developments

MB1505193994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 15 May 94

[By Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg May 15 SAPA—A potentially explosive situation was defused in Tokoza on the East Rand on Sunday night when three abducted taxi commuters were released by hostel inmates. The hostages were released unharmed after South African National Defence Force [SANDF] intervention.

Witwatersrand army command spokesman Maj Christo Visser said the three people were dragged into Hostels One, Two and Three after their minibus was hijacked at about 3.30PM on Sunday.

Angry African National Congress supporters then marched on the hostels, demanding to accompany a search of the complexes, but this was rejected by hostel residents.

Cordons were drawn around the hostels and SANDF reinforcements were deployed to stabilise the situation, which was described as "tense but under control".

By 8PM on Sunday crowds that had gathered outside the hostels had dispersed and relative calm had returned to the area. The cordons were removed but SANDF patrols in the area were stepped up and the situation was being monitored closely, Maj Visser said.

Early on Sunday morning a SANDF rifleman was shot dead near the hostel complex. A statement issued by Capt Sonja Nel from Group 41 said two SANDF members were on their way to the Tokoza railway station when they were confronted by four unknown men who demanded to know where they were going and why they were wearing ANC tracksuits.

The SANDF members replied that they were on their way to the station and were wearing tracksuits belonging to the force. The two riflemen produced their SANDF drivers licences to prove their identities. The four men grabbed one of the rifleman, while the other soldier ran away to seek help.

A patrol sent to search for the rifleman found him dead in front of the Tokoza Hostel. His name would be released once his next-of-kin had been informed.

Meanwhile, the names of eight of the 12 people killed execution-style by unknown gunmen on Friday night were released by police spokeswoman Capt Janine Smith. They are Paulus Nhlapo, 13, Zakele Mvumu, 20, Raymond Kubeka, 20, Freddie Lehoko, 19, Sipiwe Ngema, 18, Tulani Mthumalo, over 18 years of age, Colin Nthumalo, 19 and Lucky Poole, 19. The names of the other four victims will be released once their next-of-kin have been informed.

Friday night's massacre and Sunday's killing and abduction raised fears that violence—which claimed 2,000 lives on the East Rand last year—would increase. Until Friday, violence had abated in the East Rand townships of Tokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus since South Africa's first all-race election at the end of April.

Leaders in the newly-appointed government of national unity have vowed to end the violence, which has claimed about 15,000 lives since political reform began in 1990.

Five Bodies Found in Natal

MB1505122794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] Durban May 15 SAPA—At least three people were murdered in KwaZulu-Natal at the weekend, police said on Sunday. The latest killings bring to 416 the number of people killed in the province since the state of emergency was declared at the end of March.

The KwaZulu Police [KZP] said Daniel Bhakinkosi Mngadi, 61, and his daughter Zinigi, 23, were shot dead at their home in the Ngomweni area of Ndwedwe, north of Durban.

In Nongoma, near Ulundi, on Saturday, Cronje Ntuli, 32, was fatally shot while at work at a garage. A suspect was arrested and a homemade firearm seized.

In Durban's Umlazi township, Linda Mthembu, 19, was murdered in N section on Friday night.

The KZP said the decomposed body of a man was found in kwaMakutha, near Pinetown, on Saturday.

No other killings were reported at the weekend. Police spokesman Maj Henry Budhram said "everything's quiet".

13 Killed in Natal Over Weekend

MB1605122594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Durban May 16 SAPA—At least 13 people were murdered in KwaZulu/Natal at the weekend, bringing to at least 425 the number killed since a state of emergency was declared in the province at the end of March. The Human Rights Committee said on Monday it had asked the government to lift the state of emergency because violence had declined and there had been no change in the number of detainees, 63. Spokesman Ms Linda Mclean said violence last week was at its lowest ebb since June. She said more than 1,000 people had been murdered in the first four months of the year, an average of 55 a week. [passage omitted] Besides the 13 murders, police reported the suicide of a policeman at Umlazi, south of Durban, and the discovery of a decomposed body at KwaMakutha on the south coast.

HRC Notes Violence in KwaZulu/Natal

MB1605183594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Durban May 16 SAPA—The Human Rights Commission [HRC] on Monday said 337 people had been killed in KwaZulu/Natal violence in April, more

than a third of them in the greater Durban area. The April toll was noticeably higher than March's figure of 311.

The HRC said in a statement 80 per cent of the killings occurred before the April 19 announcement of the Inkatha Freedom Party's participation in the elections.

The HRC said 143 people had been killed in the first week of April, 75 in the second, 77 in the third and 42 in the last.

The toll had been 117 in the greater Durban area, 41 in Northern Natal, 96 on the North Coast, 58 on the South Coast and 25 in the Midlands.

KwaZulu Police Report 8 More Killed

MB1705083194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0810 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Durban May 17 SAPA—KwaZulu/Natal police on Tuesday said eight more people were murdered in the province since the start of the weekend, bringing to 21 the number killed in the past four days. The latest killings push the violence toll to 433 murdered since the state of emergency was declared in the province at the end of March.

The north coast area of Mtunzini, where more than four people were killed, was the worst hit according to reports. The remaining murders were isolated incidents which occurred across the province, among them were two killings with clear criminal motives.

In the southern KwaZulu-Natal area of Kokstad, Desmond Symonds was shot dead by two robbers when he tried to draw his own firearm to protect security guards who came under attack while carrying money on Monday.

In northern KwaZulu-Natal near Dundee, security guard Lucky Mlambo was shot dead in Ekuvukeni by a gang of men dressed in camouflage uniforms while he was guarding a store on Sunday.

Police named those killed in Mtunzini in three separate incidents: Mfoneni Gumede and B Mthetwa; B Mkwanzazi; and Bhekuyise Makathini.

In Durban's Cato Manor Area, the body of an unidentified woman was found on Monday.

In the south coast area of Izingolweni, Victor Nikwe was shot dead on Sunday.

SAA To Terminate Weekly Flights to Lisbon in Sept

MB1405123994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] South African Airways [SAA] is to terminate its weekly service to Lisbon as part of a program to rationalize its route network. SAA said in a statement that the

Lisbon service had been cut as it was not economically viable. The last flight to the Portuguese capital will be in September.

South African Press Review for 17 May

MB1705143094

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Too Many Holidays—"The plethora of public holidays during the past few weeks undoubtedly served a purpose," the editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 May on page 14 notes. "But, that said, employers and workers alike must agree we have had more than our share of holidays. Much as the time off was appreciated, the days off were totally disruptive of work schedules." Taking the discussion one step further, the editorial then asks if it is not "time now to look afresh at the number of public holidays and assess whether all are necessary," because the overabundance of holidays plays "havoc with productivity."

ANC Reaction to Mandela Retirement—A second editorial on the same page of the 17 May THE STAR states that "the ANC is the government of a democracy now—a democracy which needs to be nurtured. In this capacity the ANC is going to learn the hard way many lessons that might have looked easy. One of these is that comment is not always sensible, wise or constructive. It is sometimes plain stupid," the editorial states in reaction to the London SUNDAY TIMES article, which alleged that Mandela would retire after two years. Mandela's "response, instead of being a simple 'not true', was over-heavy: 'malicious disinformation rumour-mongering with the intention to create uncertainty.'" In conclusion the editorial notes that "the new government must begin to develop a thick skin, right at the beginning."

SOWETAN

Urgency of New Housing Plan—"We are encouraged by the urgency with which Minister of Housing Joe Slovo

wishes to start a national housing scheme," an editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 May on page 8 states. "The ANC's reconstruction and development programme has set a target of 1 million lower-income houses in the next five years." It is "instructive to note that violence" has already begun in the "depressed areas"; "whatever the reasons for this, there is no doubt that the environment in which people live results in a flare-up of violence often from seemingly inconsequential causes. The politics of the past made it impossible for developers to build houses and attack the problem of the totally unsuitable hostels." "The Government should turn these hostels into suitable family condominiums."

BUSINESS DAY

Home Truths—"Housing Minister Joe Slovo's plans to create an adequate housing stock over the next five years will be more easily stated than executed," an editorial in the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 May on page 16 notes, "as the target is already too daunting and the programme too ambitious." As "banks are unlikely to be eager lenders to people on low incomes," "an early policy statement on the role and establishment of a state-owned mortgage bank" is needed. "In theory labour-intensive construction is needed to create jobs, to stimulate the economy and to provide employees with the wages needed to buy homes. In practice, capital-intensive industrial building techniques might prove cheaper." "In theory, free market principles should apply," but "political considerations are equally weighty." "Rather than endorse targets that may not be realistic, Slovo should aim for and achieve the possible."

Violent Crime—As "two major factors—political instability and violence—spurred most of the capital flight and emigration," "the first problem should diminish as the government foes work together." And since "it is obvious that crime levels are directly related to the critically high unemployment rate," "providing jobs is the government's stated priority," the second editorial in BUSINESS DAY on 17 May notes. "Reducing the crime rate and keeping it down will succeed only if other, longer-term social programmes succeed."

Angola

UNITA Reports 45 FAPLA Troops Killed in N'Dalatando

MB1305141594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Heavy clashes took place yesterday in N'Dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province. The clashes lasted for two and a half hours, at the end of which troops led by General Fateira were put to flight. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] abandoned several killed and large quantities of war materiel on the ground. Our forces captured Lieutenant Pedro Joao, son of Joao Andre and Antonica Pedro Andre and born in Cazenga in September 1974. He was assigned to the 1st Company of the Tank Battalion. Our N'Dalatando correspondent Firmino Lukamba has other details:

FAPLA forces abandoned 45 killed. The local Military Command has meanwhile denied a Radio Nacional de Angola report from Cuito, saying UNITA forces stationed in N'Dalatando have been deployed elsewhere to take Cuito.

88 Killed 15 May

MB1605081294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Firmino Lukamba, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent, reports that war planes of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor once again massacred the civilian population of N'Dalatando yesterday. The air raid resulted in 88 people killed and a number of others wounded. The dead include 80-year old Antonio Coelho, a well-known man in the area, whom the children used to call uncle Capataz. Uncle Capataz died when preparing [words indistinct] Angola is losing innumerable beloved sons.

48 MPLA Troops Killed

MB1605192494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Fierce clashes took place in N'Dalatando yesterday with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] troops suffering 48 confirmed killed. In the first clash at 1300 [1200 GMT], our forces captured large quantities of weapons, including seven South Africa-made R-4's, 1,377 rounds of ammunition for AK-47, and [words indistinct] and in the second clash our forces freed 385 civilians controlled by the MPLA army. Our forces also captured [passage indistinct] and grenade launchers.

Angolan Ambassador To Lisbon Comments on Accord

LD1305172394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Peace may arrive in Angola soon. In exclusive statements to RDP1, Angolan Ambassador Rui Mingas assures that an agreement in Lusaka is very very near. This is a confirmation we had to try hard to extract from Rui Mingas:

[Begin recording] [Mingas] I can confirm it. Yes, it is very close, but what remains for...

[Unidentified correspondent, interrupting] An understanding between the two sides?

[Mingas] I am not sure whether it is an understanding between the sides, or whether it a question of us obtaining concrete evidence that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will really accept what is being proposed.

[Correspondent] It has been said in the past few days that an agreement in Lusaka is imminent. Can you confirm that information? Have you received reports of that happening?

[Mingas] Yes. I am convinced that the problem will be overcome by the end of June.

[Correspondent] Can you give us any details of the agreement?

[Mingas] No, no, I cannot give you any details, but I can tell you that as far as we are concerned we feel very optimistic. [end recording]

[Announcer] He did not reveal any secrets but it has all been said in Rui Mingas' silence.

Says UN 'Too Soft' With UNITA

LD1405164394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] [Announcer] Rui Mingas has accused the United Nations of being too soft with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The Angolan ambassador in Lisbon stated that the United Nations is forgetting that UNITA does not respect UN Security Council resolutions:

[Begin recording] [Mingas] I think that the United Nations have long forgotten that there is a member country called Angola—the Angolan Republic.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is this a criticism of the UN participation, rather the reduced UN participation in Angola?

[Mingas] No. More specifically, I am talking about the UN Security Council's excessive tolerance toward applying sanctions. You have to consider that the Republic of Angola is the member state of the United

Nations and not a group of rebels like UNITA. The United Nations has not been set up to support or have solidarity with a group of rebels, instead, it was set up to preserve peace, promote unity among nations, and support its member countries. We are a UN member state and do not understand why, in practice, it looks more like it is UNITA that is a member state and not our government. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Rui Mingas, Angolan ambassador in Lisbon who despite the criticism believes that, by June, peace will be a reality in Angola.

UNITA's Valentim 'Optimistic' About 'Positive' End

LD1305174894 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] We spoke to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] spokesman Jorge Valentim in Lusaka a few moments ago. He confirmed all the information we obtained today from Rui Mingas, Angolan ambassador in Lisbon, and spoke about the great news for the Angolan people:

[Begin recording] [Valentim, on the telephone] Yes, we are negotiating, we resumed the talks today and, of course, the theme we have on the table is national reconciliation. We feel optimistic about reaching a positive result.

[Correspondent Salema] Can that result be reached by the beginning of June?

[Valentim] Without getting into precise chronology, we can say yes. We are even hoping to get it over very, very soon, we have that sort of political will, we have very good communications going on with the government and hope we will reach the end of the journey within the same spirit of understanding and open democratic debate.

[Salema] Will peace then arrive in Angola in June?

[Valentim] We hope so, this is great news for the people of our country. Not only the news of peace but also that of national reconciliation that will allow all Angolans to live together, regardless of political conviction, racial, and ethnic origins. [end recording]

That was UNITA's Jorge Valentim confirming to Madelena Salema that the Summer of 1994 may bring peace back to Angola.

UN's Beye Notes Lusaka Peace Talks About To End

MB1405205894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Talks were held today, with the mediator meeting with the National Union for the Total Independence of

Angola [UNITA] negotiating team. The government has already reacted to the mediator's document on national reconciliation.

Tomorrow, it will be six months since the Angolan peace talks have started. Alioune Blondin Beye told Angolan newsmen today that positive work has been accomplished in the past 30 days, adding that a great deal more has been achieved. He said the talks are about to end.

It is already known that UNITA will form part of the government.

Reconciliation, Administration Discussed at Lusaka Talks

MB1605204594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks have entered what one could describe as the final stage. It is the most difficult phase, though, because it has to do with governing the country. Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] negotiators today began discussing national reconciliation. There are already differences about UNITA's participation at the various levels of government and the reinstatement of state administration to every corner of Angola. UNITA also wants to rule in Benguela and Huambo Provinces. It also wants the Ministry of Public Works and the portfolios of deputy ministers of interior and finance. The government has already rejected this. UNITA has raised obstacles regarding the reinstatement of territorial administration. The two delegations agreed to deal with the issue tomorrow.

Also being discussed is the return of buildings owned by the two sides. The government and UNITA have agreed to return each other's buildings. The future of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] is also being discussed, namely when will it stop being partisan. The government says Vorgan cannot continue broadcasting on short wave because it is against the law. UNITA says it is necessary that Vorgan continues on the air, but it says it will look into the matter.

UNITA Spokesman 'Optimistic' About Peace Talks

MB1705084694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks which began in 1993 have a happy end in sight. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Luanda government are already discussing the dossier on national reconciliation. UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Valentim, who is the UNITA negotiating team's spokesman, said yesterday that they are optimistic and will score positive results. Agreement has already been reached on 12 of the 18 points under discussion, and the two sides do not differ very much on the remaining six points. Dr. Valentim said the present

moment is crucial and he favored a power-sharing pattern similar to the one in South Africa recently adopted by President Nelson Mandela. Sources close to the talks say the two sides will today discuss the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel's role in the national reconciliation context, the role of UNITA deputies in the Assembly of the Republic, the return of UNITA's property, and the reinstatement of the state administration, besides other collateral issues.

Malawi

President Banda Says Work As Leader Not Completed

MB1405123494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] The president of Malawi, Hastings Banda, facing challenges from three presidential contenders in multi-party elections on Tuesday, says that his work as the country's ruler is not yet finished. Speaking on state radio, he said that Malawi needed an experienced leader and politicians of ability, honor and good reputation. Accused of being responsible for serious human rights abuses during his three decades in power, he said that he would respect human rights and uphold good and accountable government.

Commission Notes Parties Ignore Campaign Activity Ban

EA1605160594 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] The Electoral Commission has said that all political campaigning should cease forthwith. In a statement in Lilongwe, the commission said it had received reports that some political parties are still campaigning or are disguising themselves as other parties. It said that all campaign activity is barred by law at this time. It called on citizens to report observations of campaign activity to the commission, and warned that those who continued to campaign or to impersonate other parties are subject to prosecution.

Citizens Urged To Vote in First Multiparty Elections

EA1605161994 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Tomorrow, 17 May, Malawians will vote in the first multiparty parliamentary and presidential elections. In a press release issued in Lilongwe, the Electoral Commission called on all eligible voters to exercise their democratic right by voting in large numbers for the candidates of their choice. The voting will start at 0600 in the morning. Meanwhile, the commission has again strongly refuted rumors that members of the Malawi Army have already voted, emphasizing that all eligible voters and members of the Malawi Army will vote tomorrow.

Banda Appeals For Calm

EA1605214994 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1810 GMT 16 May 94

[Address to the nation by President Hastings Kamuzu Banda in Blantyre on 16 May—live or recorded]

[Text] Bwanas and donas [Gentlemen and ladies], good evening.

It has been necessary for me to appeal once again for peace and calm because I have just heard that in certain areas in Nsanje there has been some shooting. There are also reports that certain people are intimidating others so that they should be scared to go to vote.

Tomorrow, 17th May, is the election day we have all been waiting for. Malawians will be going to vote for members of Parliament and for the president who shall govern this country for the next five years. Once again, let me remind all of you that voting in any election is not an acquired privilege but a valuable and an essential human right. I urge you all to exercise that right. You must therefore come out in large numbers to vote. Your vote is very important because it can make a difference on how this country will be governed in the next five years.

We have eight different political parties that are contesting in this election. Leaders of four of these parties are contesting the presidency. No doubt most of you have already decided on the parliamentary and presidential candidate that you are going to vote for. In a democratic process of this nature, there have to be both losers and winners in the end. You must remember that regardless of the outcome of the polling for your party we are all Malawians and must work together for a better Malawi after the elections. It will be a matter of great pride for us all if we can emerge from this election with that spirit. In fact, we can all be considered winners if we can achieve such a peaceful and constructive objective after 17th May, because many such elections everywhere have ended up in disasters.

I therefore want to thank you for having maintained peace and calm during the campaign period. I want to ask you to remain peaceful and calm during the voting process tomorrow. No one should intimidate members of other political parties; everyone who registered should be left free to vote for parliamentary and presidential candidates of their choice.

The police and the Army will ensure that there is no breakdown of law and order to allow free and fair voting tomorrow. Please make sure that everyone, especially women, are protected and not intimidated by anyone.

I appeal to all Malawians to prove to the world through this election that we are politically mature and that we can behave like civilized ladies and gentlemen. We have already been commended for the (?peace) and efficient management of our (?transition) processes. Let the same

international community now respect us for a completely nonviolent election day and for continuing political stability thereafter.

Let me thank the National Consultative Council for having guided this country during the transitional period. They did a good job under sometimes very difficult circumstances. Let me also thank the Electoral Commission for having taken this country through the necessary preparatory steps for this election. It was a difficult task. Finally, let me thank the international community for their material and technical support which will enable us to hold this election tomorrow. Some of the achievements we have made during our recent political development would have been difficult if not impossible without their support.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is all I have to say to you this evening. I wish you all a happy and memorable voting day tomorrow. Thank you very much.

Parliament Adopts New Constitution

EA1605124894 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Parliament, meeting in Zomba today in an extraordinary session, adopted a new Constitution for the country which will provisionally come into effect on 18th of this month. Giving details of the bill, the minister of justice and attorney general, Honorable Lovemore Munlo, explained that the new Constitution shall come into force in two stages. It will first come into force provisionally for a period of one year from 18th of this month, in order to comply with the wishes expressed at the constitutional conference which was held at Kwacha Conference Center earlier this year.

Honorable Munlo said the draft Constitution therefore provides for the appointment of a constitution committee of Parliament to create the requisite machinery to oversee the process of national consultation for the further refinement of the Constitution.

Among the features in the new Constitution is the establishment of the office of the ombudsman, whose function shall be to check and keep watch on public offices and public bodies in the performance of their duties. It also provides for the human rights commission, whose function will be to look at human rights abuses.

Honorable Munlo said the new Constitution also abolishes the present three regional traditional courts and the national traditional court. Several members, while supporting the bill, however expressed reservations on certain aspects of the Constitution, but noted satisfaction that there is provision for the (?refinement) of the new Constitution for a period of one year.

Human Rights Official on 'Intimidation' in Campaign

MB1605101694 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 16 May 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Malawi the consensus seems to be that the election campaigns have gone off without conflict, but concern has been expressed over allegations of voter intimidation involving the traditional Nyau groups in the rural areas. From Malawi Andrew Meldrum reports:

Those drum beats and war cries are the trademark signs of Malawi's much feared Nyau dancers. The Nyau dancers have become a controversial element of Malawi's election campaign. There are charges that the dancers have been intimidating rural people from attending opposition rallies and from registering to vote. The numerous Nyau societies closely guard their secrecy and it is taboo for the dancers to be seen without a mask completely covering their faces. Some Nyau masks are covered with feathers, others are of large grimacing faces.

For the past 20 years Malawi President Hastings Kamuzu Banda and his Malawi Congress Party [MCP] have used many Nyau dancers for their political purposes. The Nyau would force villagers to attend a congress party rally, for instance, or would attack a rural person who had been criticizing the ruling party.

Now there are many complaints that the Nyau dancers have been intimidating rural voters in Malawi's election campaign. Charles Joya, spokesman for the Independent Electoral Commission, explains why his group launched a formal complaint against the Nyau dancers.

[Begin recording] [Joya] The Nyau dancers have been used to disturb meetings of other political parties. It has been mainly confined to those districts in the central region, but in the past few weeks we haven't had any major problem in that area, so maybe the parties who were using the Nyau dancers have stopped using them, but that was a problem particularly about a month or two months ago.

[Meldrum] Charles Joya said incidents of Nyau intimidation significantly decreased after the Electoral Commission issued a report in April making specific allegations. Nyau dancers are colorful and exciting, but the Electoral Commission says the secret society should not be frightening or otherwise influencing Malawi's rural voters. [end recording]

Well, if there is anyone in Malawi who should have their finger on the pulse regarding some of these allegations of intimidation and vote-buying it is the Reverend Aaron Longwe. Director of a local human rights organization, he was inspired to start the group in 1992 after various spells in prison, and after a year of operating in secret, he received government recognition. Well, his

organization has been monitoring the election campaign. Andrew Meldrum asked him if these allegations were indeed true.

[Begin recording] [Longwe] These are true stories. One of our field officers has been to quite a number of places following up such cases. It is indeed true, most specially in the central region, where the Malawi Congress Party leadership have gone out with the chiefs to confiscate or to buy registration certificates from voters. It is indeed that the Nyau dancers as well have threatened or disrupted the rallies in many places, also in Dowa, Kasungu and Nchinji. We have also had cases of the Young Pioneers who have been going disguising themselves as MCP opposition members and disrupting other people's meetings.

[Meldrum] So, you do believe that human rights issues are very important in this first multiparty election that Malawi is having in 30 years?

[Longwe] Human rights is quite very important. So far, we have been issuing press releases condemning all these atrocious things that are taking place in this country. We are condemning the leadership both from the ruling party, as well as the opposition, and we have been trying to raise an awareness through the media, explaining to them of the importance of human rights.

[Meldrum] Do you think Malawian people, particularly in the rural areas, have an appreciation for human rights, and that they are willing to work to maintain the human rights that they have won?

[Longwe] They are very ready. We had some ladies who came from the rural areas, it was so encouraging to hear them express themselves by saying that now we have got our own freedom, and we shall never lose it, and we shall fight for it.

[Meldrum] You believe that tribalism and regionalism is a problem here in Malawi?

[Longwe] These are two main big problems. Even now in our campaign trails, we assume these are becoming more and more clearer that even the leaders themselves they are advocating regionalism and tribalism, which is very sad.

[Meldrum] Now, there are many people who say that because of Malawi's long history of repression, whoever wins, either the MCP, or the Aford [Alliance for Democracy] or UDF [United Democratic Front] will take on the same strong measures, the same repression that had been used before. Do you think the Malawi people will allow that, and what will your organization do?

[Longwe] So far, as a human rights organization, we have simply asked for a commission of inquiry, and what we want is simply accountability and scrutiny to the past atrocities. We don't want to incriminate anybody, but we simply want to address these issues, so that they are not repeated, through the human commission, which I believe, soon after the general elections shall be placed.

We shall make sure that no one is deprived or is arbitrarily thrown back into prison, or that there is vengeance in this country. We shall make sure that we control the whole situation. [end recording]

High Court Declares Roadblocks, Searches Unlawful

EA1405204794 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 14 May 94

[Excerpt] The High Court of Malawi today declared that the mounting of roadblocks at [word indistinct] public highways, as well as stopping and conducting searches on the travelling public, is unlawful.

The declaration was made in Blantyre by Justice Duncan Tambala following an application by the National Consultative Council [NCC] seeking a court order against government to lift [word indistinct] road blocks mounted by the police in the country. Making a submission on behalf of the NCC, Mr. Modakari Mushiswa said the NCC is concerned over the police mounting of roadblocks in many parts of the country. Mr. Mushiswa said the barriers are a concern because they cause difficulties to travellers who are required to offload their luggage for inspections, adding that the searches are also discriminatory in that they are only done to nongovernment persons. [passage omitted]

Commission Investigates Electoral Campaign Breaches

EA1605221294 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The Electoral Commission's committee on violence has announced that it has investigated 50 cases involving breaches of electoral law. In the announcement in Lilongwe, the committee said 22 of the cases were reported to police for prosecution. It said the police, on their own, also prosecuted cases of a similar nature. The announcement said the cases involved, among other things, the disruption of campaign meetings, assault, intimidation, incitement, and use of abusive and inflammatory language. The committee said two offenders have already paid fines, one was still at large, and another one was fined and could have served a three-month prison term. The announcement said the rest of the cases are either in court or investigations are still under way. The electoral commission has since engaged private lawyers who are following some of the cases involving violence and intimidation and vote registration irregularities.

Defense Minister Holds Talks in Mozambique

EA1605162294 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The minister of defense, Honorable Wilfred Mponela, who is now co-chairman of the Malawi Mozambique Joint Security and Defense Commission, has had talks in Mozambique with his counterpart,

General Alberto Chipande, from 9th to 10th of this month. Announcing this, the Ministry of Defense said during the talks, which were held in a frank and cordial manner, the two reviewed relations between Malawi and Mozambique defense matter since the signing of a general agreement of cooperation in 1984. Honorable Mponela and General Chipande also briefed each other on political developments in the region and welcomed the new democratic government in South Africa. The announcement said the two agreed to hold another meeting in Mozambique as soon as possible but that the defense meeting should be preceded by a technical subcommittee meeting to be held in Malawi.

Mozambique

Chissano, Minister Arrive in Nampula for Working Visit

MB1605082494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano will this morning meet with the Nampula Provincial Government. Chissano arrived in Nampula this morning for a working visit and will afterward leave for Cabo Delgado Province. The president of the Republic is accompanied by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande, Minister in the Presidency Feliciano Gundana, Information Minister Rafael Maguni, Construction and Water Minister Joao Salomao, and Culture and Youth Minister Jose Mateus Catupa.

Demonstrators Welcome Chissano

MB1605183694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] A small group, claiming to represent the Youth League of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], today displayed a placard at the Nampula airport following the arrival of President Joaquim Chissano. The placard said: We want a government that recognizes and makes our people feel that Mozambique is the fatherland of Mozambicans and not the [words indistinct] of Asian traders. The placard displayed by the 10-member group of demonstrators also demanded that the city of Nampula's police force should give up the habit of stealing goods from people in public places.

Chissano began a working visit to Nampula Province today.

Chissano Briefed on Events

MB1605201394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Nampula Governor Alfredo Gamito today accused the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] of still looking for trouble by trying to expand the so-called areas under its control, while launching frequent incursions into government-administered areas where it detains people, particularly members of the

ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. Gamito said this while presenting a provincial government report to President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano.

Gamito said Afonso Dhlakama's men have been harassing those they arrest. The governor said when faced with this situation, the agencies established under the terms of the Rome peace accord say the matter is the responsibility of the Mozambican police because those actions are carried out by people wearing civilian clothes, though it is known that they are Renamo soldiers. Gamito noted that the police lack the means to resolve such issues.

In his report, which was presented at an expanded meeting of the Nampula provincial government, Gamito said Renamo's relations with government agencies have been marked by arrogance, clashes, and hostilities. He said but for the provincial government's reconciliatory and reasonable posture, the forces of law and order would have already opened police files and initiated lawsuits.

Alfredo Gamito accused civil servants, workers, and vagrants with a criminal record of also adopting an attitude marked by arrogance, clashes and hostilities, and of being disrespectful. Turning to the advisers appointed by Renamo, Gamito said they also adopt the same attitude in dealing with him. The provincial governor said he has serious doubts whether something positive will be accomplished with the advisers or even if Renamo intends to do something in areas it claims to control. Gamito questioned whether Renamo's administration is not a mere figment of its imagination. Governor Gamito said what one finds in Nampula Province are military bases and the respective areas of influence with captive residents, most of whom are not originally from those areas.

Turning to his relations with other political parties, Alfredo Gamito said they are constructive and characterized by mutual respect, particularly with Maximo Dias' Mozambican Nationalist Movement, and Carlos Reis' Mozambican National Union.

Gazmito added: That is the type of exhausting relationship that we have been experiencing, but they will not be able to wear us down.

The president of the republic is apparently pleased with the political activities the Frelimo Party has been carrying out in Nampula, judging by the thousands upon thousands of people who welcomed him this morning. This afternoon, Chissano met with the Frelimo Party's Provincial Committee.

A well known Nampula journalist said even if Frelimo loses the legislative election in that province, Chissano will definitely win the presidential election. One will be able to gauge the electorate's mood during the rallies Chissano intends to hold in the cities of Nampula and Nacala, as well as in the capitals of Malema, Lalaua, and

Namapa Districts. From what we have so far seen in the city of Nampula, Chissano's adversaries in the October presidential election will have to work very hard. His opponents have not yet started campaigning, which makes local analysts feel that a presidential candidate like Arouca is naive and ignorant of the local situation when he raises important issues in the press, but that does not say anything to potential voters who do not have money to buy food, let alone newspapers.

At this morning's meeting of the provincial government, Gamito gave a detailed account of the socioeconomic situation in the province.

Peace Process Said Facing 'Difficult Times'

*MB1605154594 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
16 May 94 p 2*

[Article by Carlos Cardoso and Arnaldo Abilio: "Difficult Times"]

[Excerpt] The Mozambican peace process is going through what local observers call "difficult times."

On 13 May, reliable sources told MEDIAFAX that Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] instructors, who have already arrived in Boane, had gone on strike as their salaries have not been paid. The most recent UN Security Council resolution on Mozambique refers to the existence of problems regarding payments.

One of our reporters went to Boane on Saturday. Lieutenant Colonel Julius Raimundo, head of the FADM Boane Center, confirmed to us that there had been an "interruption" of work by the instructors, and that the issue had been referred to other authorities. MEDIAFAX is still investigating the issue.

The latest UN Security Council resolution on Mozambique is causing controversy.

Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana yesterday spoke to us about an issue which the government describes as strange: the resolution includes definite dates for concluding the process of confinement, demobilization, and formation of the FADM, "while the dates for all that are still being discussed in Maputo."

Hunguana said the dates mentioned in the resolution had not been proposed by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Hunguana has also confirmed the West is "reigniting pressure" to make Joaquim Chissano accept a cabinet arrangement with Renamo before elections are held.

The minister did not disclose which countries are applying the strongest pressure. He only added that the pressure now includes the argument that Mozambique should adopt the South African model of a government of national unity (GNU).

Hunguana noted that "in South Africa the elections were the culmination of the liberation struggle against apartheid. One could say the elections marked South Africa's 25 June. [Mozambique's independence day]. For us that date is history." Hunguana reiterated that the government is opposed to the idea of a GNU.

Chissano has stated time and again that if he wins the polls he wants his hands free to form a government in line with the election results and in a manner that gives him the best guarantees for stability in the country.

Lately Renamo has been proposing a pre-election arrangement.

Richard Edis, British ambassador to Mozambique, has already told the Mozambican press that his government favors a pre-election solution without doing away with the elections.

Another British diplomat told MEDIAFAX last week that that was still his government's position, although it was not applying pressure along the lines of "either GNU or no money."

There is a great deal of speculation in Maputo that most of the pressure is coming from Portugal.

Asked to comment on the role being played by the Portuguese authorities on this issue, a reliable source told MEDIAFAX that in 1990, when the Rome talks between the government and Renamo had just started, the Portuguese Government "systematically" spoke about the need for a "system of pre-guarantees" because Renamo was "a group representing different interests."

The source said the "system of pre-guarantees" became clearly defined in a plan for a transitional government, the first pre-election arrangement proposal for the Mozambican process.

A government delegation that includes several of the negotiators of the Rome peace accord with Renamo left for Rome last night. They are: Ministers Guebuza, Hunguana, and Mazula, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, and a military man linked to the formation of the FADM.

Teodato Hunguana told us that the visit to Rome was not because there was a new government in Italy, but because of the "importance of relations we have with Italy." [passage omitted]

Government Demobilizes 315 Soldiers in Manica

*MB1605191894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 May 94*

[Text] The government today demobilized 315 soldiers at the Chimoio assembly area of Manica Province. That brings to 1,023 the number of government soldiers demobilized in that province. Lieutenant Colonel Adriano Safanduca, the military commander for Manica Province, officiated at the ceremony.

Government Authorizes 2 Private Radio Stations

MB1605152594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The government has authorized opening another two radio stations, raising to four the total of radio stations already licensed. They are all based in Maputo. A source from the Information Ministry told Radio Mozambique that the two last authorized stations are: RTK [Klint Radio and Television] belonging to businessman Carlos Klint and Radio Projeccao owned by businessman Jose Custodio.

Earlier, two other radio stations had been authorized to operate. One is Radio Miramar which, according to sources contacted by our correspondent, is thought to be linked to the Kingdom of God Universal Church. The other station is Radio FM headed by journalist Suleiman Cabir. The Information Ministry source added that two other applications may soon be authorized. One is for Radio Encontro, which will be operated by the Nampula Archdiocese, and the other is Coop Radio, to be operated by a firm that will have Coop Imagem and the Golo advertising company as shareholders. Well known journalists and radio professionals such as Leite de Vasconcelos, Carlos Silva, and Antonio Fonseca are linked to this project.

An application to open a radio station by the Machava Sacred Family Parish in the outskirts of Maputo may also be authorized soon. Our correspondent reports that a group of youths from Nampula, headed by Carlitos Jafar has also applied for the opening of yet another television station.

Zimbabwe**Ruling Party Holds 'Warm-Up Rally' in Harare**

MB1505135394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] Harare May 15 SAPA—Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) on Sunday held a warm-up rally to the 1995 general elections campaign and sent out an impassioned plea to the electorate to register as voters during the current exercise which ends on June 4.

The ZIANA news agency reports speakers also unleashed vitriolic attacks on minority parties, which in their own on-going 1995 election campaigns are lashing out at ZANU(PF) for what they call mismanagement of the economy.

The rally, which was the first of the meetings to be convened by the ruling party's Harare Province as a build-up to the 1995 elections, drew a crowd of more than 5,000 from five Mbare Districts. Supporters from nearby Sunningdale also turned up.

The only damper to what had promised to be a thrilling marathon rally was the absence of the main speaker, the flamboyant ZANU(PF) Harare Provincial Chairman Herbert Ushewokunze. Party Provincial Secretary Tony Gara said Mr Ushewokunze's vehicle had broken down at Shangaani, 100km from Bulawayo, on Sunday morning while he was on his way to the rally.

Cote d'Ivoire

Government Increases Water, Electricity Rates

AB1605141094 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 May 94 p 2

[Excerpt] Electricity rates will increase by an average of 19 percent within the next few days while water rates will increase by an average of 15 percent. These increases were announced by the government on 14 May. For electricity, 45 percent of regular consumers, notably 194,000 households, will be spared the rate increases. For water, 100,000 consumers will be exempted.

The increases in electricity and water rates are due to the excess operational costs resulting from the devaluation. However, the necessary rate increase was calculated as strictly as possible in order not to penalize the people and to preserve the competitiveness of the country's businesses and professionals.

In both cases, the state will bear the greater share of the cost. For water, the real increase in the average rate is about 40 percent, and for electricity, the rate is 30 percent. [passage omitted]

Student Strike Held; Classes 'Poorly Attended'

AB1605183094 Paris AFP in French 1152 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Abidjan, 16 May (AFP)—The call for a one-week strike made on 11 May by the Federation of University and High School Students [FESCI] was observed only by some students today at the Abidjan campus where most lectures were given but were poorly attended. FESCI also announced to the media that five of its leaders, including deputy general secretary Ble Guirao, were picked up for interrogation yesterday.

Some 200 people picked up for interrogation on 11 May during and after a demonstration dispersed by the police on the university campus were released, according to an official source.

Yesterday evening, in a radio and television message, Semi Bi Zan, the rector of the university, called on the students "to go back to class" to avoid "irreversibly jeopardizing their university education." He stressed that the strike threatened "the validity of the current academic year" which belatedly began in February and is supposed to end in mid-August.

The rector called on the students "to foil the attempt of the minority who want to paralyze the university" and assured them that their "protection" would be guaranteed. This morning several hundred policemen in uniform or plain clothes were on the Abidjan campus.

Ghana

Namibia's Nujoma Stops Over, Comments on Rwanda

AB1705102494 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] President Sam Nujoma of Namibia made a brief stopover in Accra this morning on his way to Belgium for a state visit. He was met at the airport by the vice president, Mr. K.N. Arkaah.

President Nujoma told newsmen that Belgium played a key role in Namibia's struggle for independence. He recalled that in 1972 and 1986, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] organized international conferences to solicit support from the international community for the liberation struggle and Belgium readily came to her aid. According to the Namibian leader, he is going to Belgium to meet friends and consolidate their relationship. He said Namibia has a lot of raw materials while Belgium has technology. Both countries can, therefore, enter into viable ventures.

President Nujoma said Namibia will also consolidate her relationship with South Africa to ensure regional economic unity. He noted that South Africa is a big country with a large population and will be expected to play a major role in consolidating African economic community. On Rwanda, President Nujoma said the tragedy in that country calls for international intervention. He stressed the need for the United Nations to cooperate with the OAU to restore peace.

Guinea

Opposition Leader Comments on Prevailing Situation

AB1605151094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 15 May 94

[Interview with Alpha Conde, secretary general of the Rally of the Guinean People, by Africa No. 1 correspondent Jean de Dieu Ndong Ovono; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Conde] The situation in Guinea is deadlocked on the political, social, financial, and economic levels. There is a deadlock on the political level because no new government has been formed since the elections. The old one is still in place. Now when everyone is expecting a cabinet reshuffle, no minister works. The president himself said on television that Guinean ministers do not believe in God and that they spend all their time consulting fetish priests as they do not know whether they will remain ministers or not. So ministers do not work and neither do civil servants. Civil servants no longer obey their ministers because they could also become ministers in future. The administration, therefore, is not functioning properly and political life has come to a standstill.

On the financial level, an IMF team visited the country in March but no agreement was signed, so there is also a deadlock at that level. On the economic level, investors have recently hesitated to invest in the country because of insecurity, corruption within the legal system, lawlessness, and an administration bogged down by bureaucracy. Coupled with this, political uncertainty does not augur well for the economy, so there are no investments. On the social level, people's living conditions have worsened terribly, especially in the informal sector. Petty traders and others have had their shops damaged and vandalized without any compensation....

[Ovono, interrupting] Do you not think that the opposition is partly to blame for this political, economic, and social deadlock since the government, and indeed President Conte, have made an effort by inviting the opposition to become part of a national union government?

[Conde] I think it is a double-edged invitation because since the elections, extremist elements within the presidential group have forced President Lansana Conte to brutally suppress Rally of the Guinean People [RPG] activists. In Haute-Guinee and Guinee-Forestiere Regions, RPG activists have been arrested, imprisoned, beaten, and asked to pay heavy fines so it is rather confrontation that the authorities have extended to us. [passage omitted]. In our view, the government is doing everything possible to destroy the RPG but, thank God, the more RPG activists are suppressed, the more determined they become.

[Ovono] Do you not believe that as a member of the national union government, you, as the RPG leader, could help to end this state of affairs?

[Conde] You know, people engage in politics for two reasons: They do so either because they have an ideal [words indistinct] or because they are bread and butter minded and therefore fight for a portfolio or for a presidential seat. The RPG is a party that is fighting for an ideal. This ideal, which remains the same, is the fight for democratic change in Guinea and the establishment of the rule of law for sound and rigorous management of state affairs: in other words, the fight against all forms of corruption and ethnocentrism. We can join in the management of state affairs only if this will help achieve this ideal. Of course, we try to avoid excesses; we do not want clashes because we do not want a civil war. That is why I said I did not come to govern cemeteries; but that does not mean we are going to accept just anything. We are not bread and butter minded, that is, we are not ready to give up our ideals for material gains. [passage omitted]

Liberia

AFL Leader Threatens To Turn Country Into 'Another Kigali'

AB1605193394 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The security situation in Liberia seems to be going from bad to worse. The two splinter groups in the

ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction have failed to resolve their leadership dispute. The Liberia Peace Council has been on the offensive against Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in the southeast. And now the commander of the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL, has come out with a strong complaint about how Taylor's forces have been behaving at the Firestone rubber plantation some 30 miles from the capital. From Monrovia, Nii Nartey Allison telexed this report:

General Hezekiah Bowen today threatened to turn Liberia into another Kigali if heavily armed NPFL fighters do not vacate Harbel and stop their attacks on AFL soldiers patrolling the area. Bowen told newsmen at his headquarters in Monrovia that fighters of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front, currently occupying certain strategic areas in and around Harbel, are constantly disarming AFL soldiers on assignment there. Bowen said the latest incidents of the NPFL troops moving into Harbel occurred last Friday [13 May] when an AFL sergeant was disarmed by 10 child soldiers from the NPFL. The child soldiers then seized their Firestone rubber plantation's company vehicle. Gen. Bowen said that some of the Firestone employees were undressed and kicked and had their personal effects taken away leaving them only in their underpants.

According to Bowen, NPFL fighters told the Firestone workers that the company can only operate with the approval of Charles Taylor. If this situation is not properly addressed by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], said Bowen, the world should not be surprised to see the AFL bitterly engaging the NPFL in a battle that could turn Liberia into another Kigali. He claimed that the influx of NPFL troops in Harbel and its surrounding areas poses a serious risk to the AFL barracks at Schiefelin, as well as to Monrovia, and if they are not cleared from the area we, said Bowen, will go to war soon.

Meanwhile, NPFL leader Charles Taylor said on Saturday [14 May] that he would no longer carry on disarming and handing in weapons to ECOMOG. They, he said, are not neutral. A Gbarnga Radio broadcast monitored here said that Taylor had accused Nigerian elements among the peacekeepers of gun running between the two ULIMO factions and the Liberian Peace Council which is battling with the NPFL for control of southeastern Liberia.

Further on Comments of AFL Chief

AB1705103894 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], Lieutenant General J. Hezekiah Bowen, has expressed serious concern over the movement of armed NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] troops in large numbers into the East Harbel area. Gen. Bowen

said the infiltration of these troops into Harbel and its surrounding areas poses a serious security risk to the city of Monrovia.

In another development, a pickup belonging to the Firestone Plantation Company was reportedly seized by fighters of the NPFL in Harbel after putting the AFL driver at a gunpoint. Gen. Bowen told reporters that all efforts to retrieve the pickup and the arm seized from the AFL driver proved futile. He is therefore calling on ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] to intervene. Meanwhile, ECOMOG authorities say a peacekeeping force has already been deployed in Harbel. They are advising residents not to panic as ECOMOG troops are fully in control of the situation.

LNTG Holds 'First' Cabinet Meeting 13 May

AB1605132594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The Liberian National Transitional Government [LNTG] has lauded the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]-contributing countries, the United Nations, and the international community for the human and material sacrifices they continue to make in restoring peace to Liberia.

In a statement issued at the end of the first cabinet meeting of the State Council and its cabinet, (?it called on) the United States Government, the European Community, and other countries to extend full diplomatic recognition to the Liberian Government. The government said this will strengthen the LNTG and advance the peace process.

In a related development, the LNTG is calling on the leaders of warring factions and armed combatants to unconditionally surrender all their arms and other implements of war to ECOMOG. The Liberian Government's call is in consonance with its recent declaration of full authority over the entire country made at its first cabinet meeting on Friday [13 May]. The cabinet's statement has pointed out that with all components of the transitional government—that is, the State Council, the Transitional Legislative Assembly, the Judiciary, and the ad hoc Election Commission—fully constituted and functioning, the LNTG is now the governing authority of Liberia, effectively ending all factional claims to territory.

Meanwhile, the cabinet has expressed appreciation to the leaders of parties to the Cotonou Accord for the cooperation and sense of compromise that led to the creation of the LNTG and also leaders of armed factions not signatories to the accord for their recognition of, cooperation with, and commitment to the LNTG and the peace process.

NPFL Pledges Noninterference in Parties' Affairs

AB1605170094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English
1400 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] says it will maintain its noninterference stance on internal matters of other parties to the Liberian conflict. The NPFL says it believes as the parties still exist in the transitional government, it remains their prerogative to make positive moves to achieve peace and reconciliation at all levels.

The NPFL is reacting to reported fears that the front and other factions may object to changes in the composition of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] representatives to the Liberian National Transitional Government. The NPFL says it has no objection whatsoever to any change within the rank and file of a faction to stop the bloodshed and bring about peace and unity.

NPFL Prepared To Provide 2,500 Men for Standing Army

AB1605164694 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English
1400 GMT 16 May 94

[Excerpt] As the campaign for the formation of a standing national transitional army for Liberia continues, the leadership of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], the largest faction in the conflict, says it is prepared to provide 2,500 men for the standing army. The leader of the NPFL, President Charles Gankay Taylor, said both ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] could provide 1,500 men each to beef up the transitional army. He said the three factions in Liberia already have trained men and only need to get together for better acquaintance. We can begin providing uniforms and equipment for our own army, President Taylor continued.

The former NPRAG [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government] president said: There is a dire need to form a transitional army in order to constitutionally safeguard the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Liberia. He said the alien military force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], dominated by Nigerian armed aggressors, have demonstrated their inability to stop the Liberian crisis by directly facilitating war.

President Taylor said: It is constitutionally improper for a government to be in place without a protecting army of its own. The NPFL leader cited revelations of direct Nigerian-ECOMOG support for LPC [Liberia Peace Council] bandits in southeastern Liberia and expressed regret that while there was a cease-fire in place, the so-called peacekeepers were still waging war on the people of Liberia. He noted that the mission of the NPFL to restore democracy, justice, and peace has still not been accomplished.

The CIC [commander in chief] then commended senior officers and commanders of the NPFL for their bravery and sacrifices and repeated the commitment of the NPFL to continue to abide by the Cotonou Accord, despite its imperfections, as a way of moving the peace process forward. [passage omitted]

Mali

Government, Azaouad Movement Sign Draft Agreement

AB1605121994 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Concerning the negotiations between representatives of the Malian Government and the Unified Movement and Front of Azaouad which have been going on in Algeria since 10 May, Algerian national radio has announced that a draft agreement was signed yesterday evening by the two sides. The Algerian radio confirmed that a compromise has been reached between the Malian Government and the rebel movements, notably on the number of Tuaregs to be included in the national Army.

Diplomatic Relations Established With South Africa

AB1705103094 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Mali and South Africa established diplomatic relations yesterday, according to a communique issued by the Malian Foreign Affairs Ministry. According to notes exchanged between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries, the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the Republic of South Africa have decided, by mutual consent, to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, as of 16 May.

Niger

Electricity Workers Start 48-Hour Strike

AB1605180594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Workers of the Niger Electric Power Company [NIGELEC] began a 48-hour strike this morning. Their main grievance concerns the rate of increase applicable to electricity. The strike notice provided for minimum services, but this has not been not complied with so far. Saidou Mossi has a report.

[Mossi] It is not easy to have a clear picture. What is certain is that NIGELEC, in view of the financial problems confronting it, needs to increase the kilowatt per hour rate. However, the management and National Electricity Workers Union [SYNATREN] have been unable to agree on an acceptable increase. Management is said to have proposed a rate that is not satisfactory to the NIGELEC workers. There is talk of a 30 to 40-percent increase while the SYNATREN is asking for more. The

various rounds of negotiations have not succeeded in easing the situation, hence the 48-hour strike notice issued by the SYNATREN on 5 May.

The strike notice stated that there will be temporary power cuts, however since this morning, there has been no electricity at all. The arrangements stated in the strike notice are no longer being implemented and there is a general power cut. The NIGELEC workers have adopted a harder stand because the NIGELEC management in the meantime requisitioned some of the workers, hence the SYNATREN's anger. At the moment, a meeting is being held between the union leaders and management but we do not have any details on it.

Meanwhile, NIGELEC's 46,000 customers do not have any electricity at all. Many offices and businesses are blocked because of the power cut and people are wondering why the NIGELEC workers are asking for increases in electricity rates when the devaluation is making the cost of living increasingly unbearable. Besides, today's 40 degrees in the shade in Niamey is not going to cheer people up.

Nigeria

Government To Send Troops to Rwanda

AB1705094894 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Nigeria has accepted to send troops to Rwanda under the United Nations proposed all African peace-keeping force in that war-torn country. The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, told newsmen in Lagos that the process of assembling troops for the mission would soon commence. Gen. Chijuka explained that the size of the Nigerian military will depend on the [word indistinct] by the United Nations. He said that the 15-member team of Nigerian soldiers currently in Rwanda on the UN Observer Mission had been reduced to six. The measure was taken in compliance with a request by the United Nations following the worsening situation in Rwanda.

Government Denies Increase in Fuel Prices

AB1605173694 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The Federal Government has denied newspaper reports that it has concluded arrangements to increase the prices of petroleum products. The statement from the office of the chief of the general staff today said government [words indistinct] an effective method that would guarantee an efficient supply and distribution. The government is also making efforts to eliminate artificial scarcity of the product caused by diversion and smuggling. It called on Nigerian citizens to exercise patience and give maximum cooperation to law-enforcement agencies in their efforts to strengthen the oil industry.

Official Outlines Requirements for Ward Elections

AB1605130794 Lagos NTA Television Network in
English 2000 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] The National Constitutional Election Committee (?has given the assurance that) it has concluded arrangements for a peaceful election for the delegates conference at both the ward and conference district levels. The committee's chairman, Mr. Bernard Mba, gave this assurance in Abuja. Correspondent Yakubu Abubakar has the report:

[Begin Abubakar recording] Mr. Bernard Mba, who chaired [words indistinct] meeting with all the 60 members of the National Constitutional Election Committee to speak to newsmen, disclosed that the meeting is putting finishing touches to arrangements for the ward elections coming up on Monday, the 23d of this month. Mr. Mba described reports on the preparedness of all the states in the elections as encouraging.

The National Constitutional Election Committee chairman once again clarified the two main requirements for candidates to the delegates election. He explained that only candidates for the conference districts election will be required to produce evidence of payments of tax for the past three years [words indistinct] while candidates for the ward elections will not be required to do so.

The election guidelines have set 18 to 20 May as days for the publication and display of names, addresses, and other (?particulars) of candidates [words indistinct]. This is scheduled to take place simultaneously at the electioneering campaigns by candidates concerned within the same period. As the national [words indistinct] in charge of coordination and supervision concludes their meeting with the chairman and secretary today, they will be going to the states assigned to them with copies of the national guidelines [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Papers Report Formation of New Pressure Group

AB1605131994 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 16 May 94

[From the press review]

[Text] Most of the Nigerian newspapers today report the formation of a new pressure group known as the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, by a group of eminent Nigerian politicians, retired military officers, human rights activists, and business executives. The papers say the new group is opposed to the planned constitutional conference by the present military regime in Nigeria. The papers, CHAMPION, GUARDIAN, VANGUARD, and the NATIONAL CONCORD, report the story differently.

Ajasin, Ukiwe, Others Oppose Parley: that is the CHAMPION. The paper reports that Nigeria's second in command in the early days of the former administration

of General Babangida, Retired Navy Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe; a former civilian governor of Ondo State, Chief Adekunle Ajasin; and Malam (Lawan Dimbazo) have spoken against the holding of the constitutional conference scheduled to begin next month. According to the paper, they launched their opposition to the conference at the weekend because they felt the conference was ill-conceived and would only amount to a waste of public funds since nothing concrete will come out of it. The paper says the three were speaking under the aegis of the newly formed National Democratic Coalition, NADECO.

THE PUNCH and THE GUARDIAN say the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, has urged Nigerians to boycott the proposed constitutional conference. The papers say NADECO, a pressure group in nature, has also urged the present military government in Nigeria to shelve the planned conference. According to the papers, NADECO has described the conference as a ruse and [word indistinct] intended to perpetuate military dictatorship in Nigeria.

VANGUARD and CONCORD report that the group has given the military regime in Nigeria an ultimatum to make way for Chief M.K.O. Abiola who allegedly won the June 1993 annulled presidential election. The papers say NADECO has given the military up to 31 May to call on Chief Abiola to form a broad-based government.

Military Blamed For Crisis: THE REPUBLIC. The paper reports that a pressure group known as the Campaign for Democracy [CD] has blamed what it calls the current crisis of confidence in Nigeria on the military class. REPUBLIC quotes a communique issued by the Kogi State wing of the CD as saying that for Nigeria to successfully move out from such crisis of confidence, it will require genuine political education of its citizenry.

University of Lagos Reopens After Six Weeks

AB1605220394 Lagos NTA Television Network in
English 2000 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] University of Lagos reopened today after about six weeks closure as a result of a violence which followed allegations of cult activities. The Akoka campus was busy today with students preparing for their 1992/93 [as heard] second semester examinations scheduled to start on Wednesday. Though the nonacademic staff are on strike, the university authorities say the semester examinations will still hold as scheduled.

CD To Mark First Anniversary of 12 Jun Elections

AB1705084494 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT
16 May 94

[Text] Lagos, 16 May (AFP)—A Campaign for Democracy [CD] official told AFP today that the organization has prepared a three-day program to commemorate the first anniversary of the June 12 presidential election that

was annulled by the former military regime. The CD is made up of about 40 pro-democratic and human rights movements.

The 12 June election, which Yoruba billionaire Moshood Abiola claims to have won, was annulled by General Ibrahim Babangida's regime on the grounds that there were irregularities.

The organization's secretary general, Sylvester Odion-Akhaine, said the CD is calling on Nigerians to wear black badges during the three days of commemoration as a sign of mourning in memory of those who died last year "in the name of democracy." The commemoration period will also be used to protest the return of the military to power following the cancellation of the election. Last year the CD said it favored the installation of Moshood Abiola as president.

Mr. Akhaine further said his organization supported the aims and aspirations of the National Democratic Coalition [NADECO], a new pro-democratic organization which was established in Lagos on 13 May. NADECO has given General Sani Abacha up until 31 May to hand over the task of forming a broad-based government to Moshood Abiola.

Kaduna State Sets Up Fuel Task Force, New Fuel Measures

*AB1705093594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 16 May 94*

[Text] The Kaduna State government has set up a new task force on fuel supply headed by the state military administrator, Colonel Lawal Ja'afaru Isa. The task force was inaugurated today at the end of a joint meeting between the administrator, NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] officials, and oil dealers and marketers in Kaduna. Members of the task force include all state commissioners, directors general, NNPC officials, and representatives of oil dealers and marketers.

Under the new guidelines, no loaded tanker would leave the NNPC depot without the presence of the administrator. In addition, a loaded tanker must be accompanied by a commissioner or a director general from the depot to the discharging points. All escorting officers are duty bound to inspect all the compartments of a tanker to ensure that all its contents were off-loaded at the destinations.

Col. Isa directed all filling stations to henceforth commence operations from 7 o'clock each morning and close down at 7 o'clock in the night. They are also required to sell only 100 naira worth of petrol to each vehicle at a time. He warned that the offending dealers would have their licenses seized, while their filling stations would be converted to government filling stations.

Anglican Archbishop Calls on Government To Step Down

*AB1705123594 Dakar PANA in English 1120 GMT
17 May 94*

[Text] Lagos, 17 May (PANA)—The archbishop of the Church of Nigeria, Reverend Abiodun Adetiloye, has called on the country's military ruler, Gen. Sani Abacha, to relinquish power without delay.

In an open letter dated 11 May, released to the media in Lagos late Monday [16 May], the Anglican cleric urged the Nigerian leader to reverse immediately the annulment of country's 12 June 1993 election results and install a democratically elected government. "Now is the time for you to bow out honourably" he said. "If you cannot see the handwriting on the wall and bow out, the end may be inglorious." Rev. Adetiloye told Abacha that refusal to [word indistinct] would throw Nigeria into "a disastrous revolution" that could divide the country.

In an apparent reference to former military ruler, Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, who stepped down from after annulling the elections in which millionaire businessman Moshood Abiola claimed victory, the archbishop said: "De-annul the annulment, install the democratically elected president and [word indistinct] honour as a hero of the decade, otherwise your exit would be equally inglorious."

The archbishop expressed surprise that the Nigerian leader had gone to South Africa to witness the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela after his (Abacha's) "active participation in the annulment of a free, fair and peaceful election" of Nigeria's own president.

The archbishop's letter comes in the wake of growing pressure from various organisations, groups and individuals on the Nigerian leader to step down. [passage indistinct]

Sierra Leone

Strasser Receives Nigerian Military Assistance Team

*AB1705103594 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 16 May 94*

[Excerpts] The [words indistinct] chairman of the West African Examination Council, Professor John Kamara, was this morning presented to the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, at State House. [passage omitted]

Later, the head of state formally welcomed senior officers of the Nigerian assistance and training team from the Nigerian Army led by Brigadier General (S. Zubiru). According to the Army chief of staff, Colonel Kelly Conteh, who introduced the officers, the 32-man team comprising 14 officers and 18 other ranks will be in

Sierra Leone for at least two years to help the Sierra Leone Army in its training and restructuring exercise.

Number of Papers Registered Under New Rules Increases

*AB1705122294 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 16 May 94*

[Text] The number of newspapers now registered in Sierra Leone under the new press guidelines has risen to

11. These include two newspapers that will be in circulation for the first time—[newspaper names indistinct]. So far, out of the number of newspapers that operated under the 1993 press guidelines, only two have so far not been fully registered—THE NATION and GLOBE newspapers. According to the public relations division of the government information services, there are all indications that more newspapers will be in circulation this year, particularly so (?since) the 1993 deadline for registration and reregistration has been abolished.

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